THE ERIE OBSERVER.

B. F. SLOAN, Editor. | ONWARD. | $1 50 A YEAR, in Advance.

VOLUME 21. | SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1850. | NUMBER 15.

Erie Weekly Observer.

B. F. SLOAN, EDITOR.

OFFICE, CORNER STATE ST. AND PUBLIC SQUARE, ERIE.

TERMS OF THE PAPER.

City subscribers by the carrier, at $2,00
By mail, or at the office, in advance, 1.50

1. If not paid in advance, or within three months from the time of subscribing, two dollars will be charged.
2. All communications *must* be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Cards not exceeding 1 lines, one year.	$3,00
One square " "	10,00
do. do. six months,	6,00
do. do. three months,	3,00

Transient advertisements, 50 cents per square, of fifteen lines or less, for the first insertion; 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

3. Yearly advertisers have the privilege of changing at pleasure, but no one are allowed to occupy more than two squares, *and to be limited to their immediate business.*

Advertisements not having other directions, will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

GALEN B. KEENE,
Fashionable Tailor, between the Reed House and Brown's Hotel, 2d story. CUTTING done on short notice. 116

OLIVER STAFFORD,
Bookseller and Stationer, and Manufacturer of Blank Books and Writing Ink, corner of the Diamond and Sixth street.

J. W. DOUGLASS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law—Office on State Street, three doors south of Brown's Hotel, Erie, Pa.

COMPTON & HAVERSTICK,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Groceries, and Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Distillers, and Manufacturers of Spirits, No. 5, Reed House, and corner of French and Penn streets, Erie Pa.

J. B. NICKLIN,
Special and general Agency and Commission business, Franklin, Pa.

RUFUS REED,
Dealer in English, German and American Hardware and Cutlery, Mill Saws, Nails, Anvils, Vices, Iron and Steel No. 3 Reed House; Erie, Pa.

W. J. F. LIDDELL & Co.
Black-smiths, Carriage and Wagon Builders, State Street, between seventh & Eighth; Erie.

L. STRONG, M. D.
Office, one Door west of C. B. Wright's store, up stairs.

DOCT. J. L. STEWART,
Office with Doct. A. Burns, Seventh near Sassafras street. Residence, on Sassafras, one door north of Seventh st.

C. SIEGEL,
Wholesale and Retail dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Fruit, &c., &c. Corner of French and Fifth Streets, (opposite Farmers' Hotel,) Erie.

JOHN McCANN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Family Groceries, Crockery, Glass-ware, Iron, Nails, &c., No. 2, Fleming Block, Erie Pa.
☞ The highest price paid for Country Produce.

J. GOALDING,
Merchant Tailor, and Hat & Cap Maker.—Store, No. 3 Reed's Block, opposite the Bunnell Block; State street, Erie.

J. W. WETMORE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
In Walker's Office, on Seventh Street, Erie, Pa

HENRY CADWELL,
Importer, Jobber, and Retail Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass-ware, Carpeting, Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, &c. Empire Store, State Street, four doors, below Brown's Hotel, Erie, Pa.
Also—Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Axle Arms, Springs, and a general assortment of Saddle and Carriage Trimmings.

S. MARVIN SMITH,
Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace—Office one door west of Wright's store, Erie, Pa.

W. H. KNOWLTON & SON,
Dealers in Watches, Clocks, Looking Glasses, Piano Fortes, Lamps, Britannia Ware, Jewelry, and a variety of other Fancy Articles, Keystone Buildings, four doors below Brown's Hotel, State street, Erie, Pa.

GEORGE H. CUTLER,
Attorney at Law, Girard, Erie County, Pa. Collections and other business attended to with promptness and dispatch.

WILSON LAIRD.
Attorney at Law—Office over C. B. Wright's Store, with Mr. W. Kelso, Esq.—one door from the Court House.
Collecting and other professional business attended to with promptness and dispatch.

BROWN'S HOTEL,
Formerly the Reed, corner of State street and the Public square Erie, Eastern Western and Southern stage office.

B. A. CRAIN.
Wholesale and Retail dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Nails, Detroit Ale, Burnham, Crackers, &c. &c. Corner of the Square, Erie, Pa.

T. W. MOORE.
Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Candles, Fruit, &c. No. 6, Poor People's Row, State street, Erie.

W. H. CUTLER,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law, Office in Spaulding's Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.
Collecting and commercial business will receive prompt attention.
References.—A. P. Durrin, Esq., Benjamin Grant, Esq.

JOSIAH KELLOGG,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant, on the Public Dock, east of State street.
Coal, Salt, Plaster and White Fish, constantly for sale.

J. H. WILLIAMS,
Banker and Exchange Broker. Dealer in Bills of Exchange, Drafts, certificates of Deposite, Gold and silver coin, &c., &c. Office, 1 door below Brown's Hotel, Erie, Pa.

BENJAMIN F. DENNISON,
Attorney at Law, Cleveland, Ohio—Office on Superior street, in Atwater's Block. Refer to Chief Justice Parker, Cambridge Law School; Hon. Richard Fletcher, 19 State st., Boston; Hon. Samuel H. Perkins, 111 Walnut st., Philadelphia; Richard H. Kimball, Esq., 51 Wall street, New York. For testimonials, refer to this office.

MARSHALL & VINCENT,
Attorneys at Law—Office up stairs in Tammany Hall building, north of the Prothonotary's office, Erie.

MURRAY WHALLON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law—Office over C. B. Wright's store entrance one door west of State street, on the Diamond, Erie.

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, ready made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c., No. 1, Fleming Block, State street, Erie.

C. M. TIBBALS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c., No. 111, Cheapside, Erie.

JOHN ZIMMERLY,
Dealer in Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, State street, three doors north of the Diamond, Erie.

SMITH JACKSON,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens Ware, Lime, Iron, Nails, &c., 121, Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

WILLIAM RIBLET,
Cabinet Maker Upholster, and Undertaker, corner of State and Seventh streets, Erie.

KELSO & LOOMIS,
General Forwarding, Produce and Commission Merchants; dealers in coarse and fine salt, Coal, Plaster, Shingles, &c. Public dock, west side of the bridge, Erie.
W. W. Loomis.
Edwin J. Kelso.

WALKER & COOK,
General Forwarding, Commission and Produce Merchants; Second Ware-house east of the Public Bridge, Erie.

G. LOOMIS & Co.
Dealers in Watches, Jewelry, Silver, German Silver, Plated and Britannia Ware Cutlery, Military and Fancy Goods, State street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie.
G. Loomis. T. M. Austin

CARTER & BROTHER,
Wholesale and Retail dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Glass, &c., No. 6, Reed House, Erie.

JOEL JOHNSON,
Dealer in Theological, Miscellaneous, Sunday and Classical School Books, Stationary, &c. Park Row, Erie.

JAMES LYTLE,
Fashionable Merchant Tailor, on the public square, a few doors west of State street, Erie.

D. S. CLARK,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Ship Chandlery, Stone-ware, &c. &c., No. 5, Bunnell Block, Erie.

O. D. SPAFFORD.
Dealer in Law, Medical, school Miscellaneous Books stationary, Ink, &c. State st., four doors below the Public square.

DR. O. L. ELLIOTT,
Resident Dentist; Office and dwelling in the Beehe Block, on the East side of the Public Square, Erie. Teeth inserted on Gold Plate, from one to an entire sett. Carious teeth filled with pure Gold, and restored to health and usefulness. Teeth cleaned with instruments and Dentifice so as to leave them of a pellucid clearness. All work warranted.

S. DICKERSON,
Physician and Surgeon—Office at his residence on Seventh street, opposite the Methodist Church, Erie.

C. B. WRIGHT,
Wholesale and Retail dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware Crockery, Glass-ware, Iron Nails Leather, Oils, &c., corner of State street and the public square, opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie.

JOHN H. BURTON,
Wholesale and Retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Groceries, &c. No. 5, Reed House, Erie.

ROBERT S. HUNTER,
Dealer in Hats, Caps and Furs of all descriptions. No. 10, Park Row Erie, Pa.

BUTTER WANTED.—500 firkins good Dairy Butter wanted in exchange for Cash or Goods. J. H. FULLERTON.

200 DOZ. PALM LEAF HATS at wholesale; also, a large assortment of Leghorn and Panama hats, just received by
June 1 J. H. FULLERTON.

Poetry and Miscellany.

For the Erie Observer.

THE TELEGRAPH OPERATOR.

BY DELACK.

Beside his instrument he stands,
Throughout the live-long day,
And talks with those of other lands,
Full many a league away,—
Talks to them as a brother talks
Unto a brother near,
Of other days, and pleasant walks,
With those who were most dear.

Ah! little recks that mystic man
For distance or for time,—
The lightning's wing can quikly span
The intervening clime,
And bear his message to the place
He wishes it to go—
Lightening with smiles the wistful face,
Or casting shades of wo.

And little cares he for the night,
Though winds go moaning by—
Though stars and moon may hide their light
Behind a storm-cloud sky,—
Still can he heed those solemn raps,
Caused by a far-off will,—
Anon return the answering taps,
Then all again is still.

A fearful man is he who stands
Throughout the live-long day,
And talks with those of other lands,
Full many a league away;
And many a knowledge hidden, dark,
Within his secret breast,
As chained a prisoner, till life's spark
Shall flicker out to rest.

Oh! many a strong man's heart hath bled,
Within that fatal room,
As it hath felt, whilst he hath read
The import of its doom!
And many a maiden's eye hath wept,
With joy's and sorrow's tears,
As homeward bounding swiftly swept
The things of long years!

The warning wire will sing a song,
Of low and mournful tone,
Whether the old winds surge along,
With deep and hollow moan;
The voice seems like a spirits dole,
So dirge-like is its sound,—
Perchance it is the stranger man's soul,
Sighing that it is bound!

But he is mortal—that strange man,
And he must pass away;
The longest life is but a span,
So old men sing and say;
Soon will he strike the final stroke,
His final message send,
Then will his soul freed from its yoke
Unto the skies ascend.

Hollidaysburg, Pa., July 19, 1850.

THE RUNAWAY MATCH

BY JANE WEAVER.

"Caroline, I wish you would remain a moment," said Mr. Warren, as his daughter was about to leave the parlor.

"Well, papa, what is it?"

She strove to look unconscious, but her varying color and the nervous movement of her lips, betrayed the secret agitation; in fact, she suspected the purposes of her parent.

"I thought," said Mr. Warren, "that when I forbade young Collins my house, you were *prepared to submit to* the prudence of my decision. We talked the matter over, Caroline, if you remember, and I was at considerable pains to convince you that he was idle, wasteful, and I feared, dissipated—in short a very unfit person for any woman to trust her happiness with. You silently agreed to what I said—at least you said nothing in reply. I fancied I had persuaded you, for I thought your own good sense, to which I appealed, would see the matter in a light similar to that in which your mother and myself beheld it. Judge then of my inexpressible pain when I saw you walking arm-in-arm with him in the out-skirts of the city, to-day."

He paused, and Caroline hung down her head abashed. "I was not mistaken," she said to herself, "it was pa whom I saw."

Mr. Warren waited for more than a minute for her reply, but as she continued silent, he went on.

"Now, Caroline," said he, "I wish you to look on me as what I am—the best friend you have in the world, and one who has no motive, much less any wish to advise you wrong. It is a mistake of people, especially of those of her sex, to suppose that parents wish to tyranize over them in the affair of marriage. Believe me, nothing is generally further from a parent's thought. It is not unfrequent, indeed, that a father differs from a daughter as to the wisdom of her uniting herself with a certain suitor, but in such cases, the father is, nine times out of ten, right, and the child rong. The parent, from his knowledge of men—from what he hears in the street, and other sources, usually arrives at a juster conclusion respecting a young man's character, than a daughter, who has little or no means of ascertaining the truth. In the case of this young Collins, I know him to be extravagant, idle, occasionally intemperate in his habits, and head over ears in debt. Besides this, he has a violent temper. I beseech you, Caroline, do not give way further to this infatuation of yours."

As Mr. Warren spoke, he approached his daughter and took her hand. She burst into tears, looked up in his face, and said—"Oh, but, papa, I love him, and he loves me; he says he will throw himself away, if I do not marry him. Surely, surely, if I can, I ought to reform him."

Mr. Warren shook his head. "Caroline," he said, severely, "this is sheer folly, miserable infatuation! No woman ever reformed a man whose principles were so loose as those of Collins, a wretch, who in his own words will threw himself away if you do not marry him. Listen to my words, child, for you are weaker than I tho't, and I must rule where I would prefer to persuade; if you ever marry Collins, from that hour this house is closed against you."

The tears of Caroline flowed faster. Mr. Warren, after a turn a two across the room, softened again, and addressed her in kinder tones—

"My child," he said, "I speak thus for your own good. I know if you marry Collins, that you will regret it; and I would by interdicting it, spare you much future sorrow. I will not urge you to unite with any man you do not fancy, however excellent I may think him to be.—This I promise you; and on your part, I shall expect you to give up this acquaintance. To-morrow I will look for your promise to this effect. Go now, and think of it; I am sure you will obey me."

He stooped down and kissed her tenderly; and then Caroline, still weeping, rushed from the room.

But was it to think, as her father desired, of her duty?

Alone, in her chamber, she recalled, at alternate moments, the words of her parent, and the insideous persuasions of her lover; and alas! the latter had most influence with her.

Caroline was not exactly a weak girl, but she had fallen into a bad set at school, and from it many hurtful notions of a child's duty to its parents, especially in a case of supposed affection. She had read, not good novels, but visionary romances; and these had strengthened her mistaken ideas. Her present suitor was a handsome, designing libertine, who, knowing her father to be rich, desired to possess the daughter's hand; as with it went a large fortune. The finished manners of Collins had easily *won her liking—for we cannot call it love*—and, imagining herself to be in a similar position to her favorite heroines, she regarded the opposition of her father as oppressive and unreasonable.

That very day her suitor had urged her to elope with him, and she had consented to do so. But her parents' kind expostulations had now for a time shook her purpose. Finally, however, the vanity of being the heroine of a runaway match, as well as her binsed views respecting the supposed injustice of her father, induced her to fulfil her promise; and at the dead of night she left her home forever.

We say left her home, for she never had another. Mr. Warren proved true to his threat, and was the more inflexible because Caroline had eloped on the very night he had pleaded so earnestly with her. "She left me with my kiss still warm upon her cheek," he said; "she preferred another, and a stranger, to me; she treated me, not like her best friend, but like an enemy, and henceforth she is banished from my heart."

Yes! she never again had a home. Her husband took her to a hotel, where they remained saveral week, hoping daily to receive a summons from her father, but as none came, they were forced at last to retire to a cheap boarding house. Here, amid indifferent society, Caroline, who had been tenderly nurtured, learned soon to feel acutely the advantages of which she had deprived herself, and learned to long for her old home.

If her husband had really loved her, or if she could have continued to pursuade herself that her father had been unjust, she might have found some salvation in her altered fortune. But her husband, angry that her father was inexorable, now began to punish Caroline for her father's firmness, by neglecting her; and left her, evening after evening, to amuse herself while he spent the hours at the billiard-table, in the theatre, or with some gay friends over a bottle or two of wine. It was now that Caroline saw the correctness of the judgement which her father had expressed respecting Collins. She not only learned that he was both idle and a spendthrift, but discovered that he was intemperate, passionate and unprincipled.

Often, when he came home excited by wine, he would address her in a most brutal manner, charging their present poverty on her, or rather on her "niggardly father," as he called Mr. Warren to her face. At last one night he returned, in a state of violent excitement from the gaming table, where he had lost largely, and finding Caroline weeping, struck her a blow in a fit of passion, that *felled her to the floor, where she lay bleeding.*

And this was the end of her dream of romance! Into this slavery, into this deep degradation, had her vanity led her. Ashamed to tell the truth, and throw herself on her father for protection, she endured for more than a year, every variety of insult from her husband; her health, meanwhile, consuming away, and her spirits which had once been so high, utterly broken.

Oh, how often she repented her folly. How, when she heard of others of her sex forming clandestine marriages, she would shudder and exclaim, "Alas! the chances are that they will be miserable as I am. Can they not see that the man who persuades them to disobey their parents, shows, in that very thing, a want of principle that promises little for their future happiness.

But the cup of misery was not yet full. She had been married a little over a year when her husband left her to visit a neighboring city; and though she waited his return long after the promised day, he never came. At last a letter from him was put into her hands, and the missive announced, in the most unfeeling terms, that he had left her forever.

She sank into a swooon and lay for hours before she recovered. When she regained her consciousness, it was to shudder at her condition, for she was penniless, with board for many weeks due, and not a friend on whom she could call the slightest loan. Suddenly the parable of the Prodigal Son came up to her memory.

"I will arise and go to my father," she said, humbly, in the words of that beautiful story; and, with the exclamation, she went forth, to seek her home and sue for forgiveness, heartbroken as she was.

It was snowing fast, but she did not heed it. She had thrown on a bonnet and a light shawl: but had forgotten to change her thin shoes, or to assume a cloak. The melting flakes penetrated her slight attire, but she hurried on, breasting the wild tempest.

She arrived at last in the proud square where her father lived, and stood a few moments after in front of the house. The window shutters were still open, though twilight had set in, and through the curtains the ruddy glow of the fire within shot athwart the stormy night. A sharp pain twicked her in the heart; she felt pain, and staggering up the steps, just managed to pull the bell, when consciousness departed her.

The servant who answered the door, started and cried out when he saw apparently a lifeless corpse lying on the step, with the fast falling snow rapidly covering it; and Mr. and Mrs. Warren, who were sitting by the parlor fire, coming out to learn the cause of the disturbance, staggered to behold in the emaciated form, their disobedient child.

They took her in, they wrapped her in warm clothing, they laid her on her own bed; but it was of no avail She revived just enough to ask their forgiveness, and recieve it from them weeping. Then murmuring blessings on them, she died.

This may be thought a fancy sketch; but it is not, *It may be thought an excessive case*, it is not that either. Caroline Collins, or Warren, as we would rather call her, was early delivered from her sufferings: and in that, terrible as death may seem to the young and happy, she was blessed. There are others, victims of runaway matches, who drag out an extensive so miserable that the grave itself would be a relief.

But as the Scripture impressively says—they that sow the whirlwind, shall reap the storm,

Educate Yourself.

Knowledge is its own exceeding great reward. It is not the gift of a College particularly. It is whatever the mind produces whenever it acts. Great schools are chiefly appliances for the lazy, to furnish substitutes for knowledge by which to make their way in the world. A youth who has a noble thirst for science, is not so much benefitted by a "liberal education" as he is apt to imagine he will be, before trying it. If your parents are rich, and nothing better to do with their money, let them board you at Cambridge or Yale for four years.

But if they are poor laboring people, stay with them and labor too. But don't the less strive for a liberal education. Be liberal in supplying yourself with books and time. Journey on foot and study nature and men.

Ask questions of every body and everything. Thus doing you will probably acquire more satisfactory and useful knowledge, and what is more sounder, character and firmer health—you will be more of a man than if you distress your parents to have knowledge put into your mouth with a pap-spoon. It is thus that the greatest and best men are made in every country.

☞ A minister at church approached a little urchin scarcely a dozen years old, and laying his hand upon his shoulder, thus addressed him:

"My son, I believe the devil has hold of you."

"I believe so too," was the significant reply of the urchin.

Exit, preacher

The Bill Paid.

Medical students may be proverbially "hard cases," for *aught we know. Yet it cannot be denied that few are* more benevolent and kind-hearted, than these same hard cases are. It may be because they witness so much suffering and distress, and they become accustomed, as it were, to scenes from which at first they turned away, unable to witness.

A few years ago we happened to be in the company of a number of students, from one of whom we heard the following story:

It was on a cold Christmas morning, in the year 18—, a medical student, who I will call Rush Rudder, was proceeding on his way to meet some fellow students in the beautiful little village of Richmond, where, forgetting books and studies, they had intended to spend the anniversary of the day, which brought peace and good will to men. As he was passing through one of those narrow streets in the northern part of the city, he met a small girl, weeping, as if her heart would break. The crowd passed on without noticing her; but when the poor student saw her, his heart was touched, and he could not pass without inquiring the cause of her grief.

"Oh sir," she answered him, "it is not for myself I care, but mother is so sick, and she sent me to the tailor for whom she works, but he would not pay me."

"Whore does your mother live?" he asked, after he had listened to her plain story. The little girl led him into a small house, where lay a sick woman laboring under great debility, and rapidly sinking for want of proper nourishment.

Ever and anon could be heard the laugh of passers by clad in furs and well protected from the keen blasts of Boreas, as they joined in the merry-making of that festive day—and the sick woman would sigh as their merry laugh fell upon her ears. It may be, her mind reverted to her happier days. Such thoughts will often steal upon the distressed, however much they guard themselves against, them.

"I will get you some medicine, which I hope will do you good," said the student. "But,"—"No matter about that," said he, knowing full well what she was about to say. "No matter, you can pay me when you get money enough to spare," and without waiting to hear any objections on her part, he wished her a good day, promising to call soon again. So much time had elapsed while the student was thus engaged, that it was too late for him to meet his friends, as at starting in the morning he had intended.

Every morning a supply of food and medicine was sent to the poor woman, who under proper nourishment, *rapidly improved convalescent; and every day did the* student wend his way to his patient to enquire how she did.

The commencement of the University took place, and Rush Rudder received his diploma with honor. Time rolled on, and Mr., now Rush Rudder, M. D., was attending to the arduous duties of his profession, in his native city, Cincinnati, when one fine morning, several years after he had left the University, a splendid coach drove up to his door, and a beautiful female entered his office. The young physician lifted his eyes from the books he had been reading, and fancied he had seen that face before, but when, or how, or where, he know not.

"I have come, sir," said she, "to pay you for medicine received from you long, long ago."

"When did you receive the medicines?" asked the Doctor in a business manner, (but it was a counter feit.)

"On a cold Christmas morning, in the year 18—, you met a poor girl crying, in the city of Philadelphia, you spoke kindly to her, followed her to our sick mother and purchased food and medicine until she recovered."

That poor sick woman, was the only daughter of a wealthy gentleman, but marrying contrary to her father's wish, he banished her from his house. Her husband soon died, and she was forced to support herself and child by her needle, but unused to labor, days and nights of toil were too much for her, and she sank beneath the task; and had it not been for you, she must have died, and her daughter been exposed to the charitties of a cold, heartless world; yea, to all the temptations to which helpless females are subject in our large cities. Her father died shortly after her recovery, without a will consequently she fell heir to all his vast estate. Kind sir, that woman was my mother, and I am the little girl you spoke so kindly to."

The rest of my story is soon told. They were married, Dr. Rudder and the wealthy heiress. And if you ever visit the city of Cincinnati, you may see the beautiful house where Rush Rudder has retired from practice; still he pursues the study of his favorite science, and much are we indebted to him for his researches in the field of Medicines.

Facts Relative to Epidemics.

It was in one night that 4000 persons perished by the plague of London in 1665. It was at one night that the army of Sennacherib was destroyed. Both in England and on the continent a large proportion of the cholera cases have been observed to have occurred between one and two o'clock in the morning. The danger of exposure to night air has been the theme of physicians from time immemorial; but it is remarkable that they have never yet called in the aid of chemistry to account for the fact.

It is at night that the stratum of air nearest the ground must always be the most charged with the particles of animalized matter given out from the skin, and deleterious gasses, carbonic acid gas, the product of respiration, and sulphuretted hydrogen, the product of the sewers. In the day gasses, and vaporous substances of all kinds rise in the air by the rarefaction of heat; at night when this refaction leaves them, they fall by an increase of gravity, if imperfectly mixed with the atmosphere, while the gasses evolved during the night, instead of ascending, remain nearly at the same level. It is known that carbonic acid gas at a low temperature partakes so nearly of the nature of a fluid, that it may be poured out of *one vessel into another; it rises* at the temperature at which it is exhaled from the lungs, but its tendency is toward the floor, or the bed of the sleeper, in cold and unventilated rooms.

At Hamburg, the alarm of cholera at night in some parts of the city was so great, that on some occasions many refused to go to bed, lest they should be attacked unawares in their sleep. Sitting up, they probably kept their stoves or open fires burning for the sake of warmth, and that warmth giving the expansion to any deleterious gasses present, which would best promote their dilution in the atmosphere, the means of safety were thus unconsciously assured. At Sierra Leone, the natives have a practice in the sickly season of keeping fires constantly burning in the huts at night, assigning that the fires kept away the evil spirits, to which, in their ignorance, they attribute fever and ague. Latterly, Europeans have begun to adopt the same practice; and those who have tried it, assert that they have now entire immunity from the tropical fevers to which they were formerly subject.

☞ A man is taller in the morning by half an inch than he is at night.—*Lowell Vox Populi.*

Don't believe that, any way. Please explain the reason for the assertion.—*Lawrence Courier.*

With the greatest pleasure. Sleep allows him to forget his indebtedness to the printer: but he sinks a half inch into his boots at breakfast, when he takes up the newspaper and thinks he hasn't paid for the last six month's subscription.—*Vox Populi.*

MEMORIES.

BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

Once more, once more, my Mary dear,
I sit by that lone stream,
Where first within thy timid ear
I breathed love's burning dream;
The birds we loved still tell their tales
Of music on each spray,
And still the wild rose decks the vale—
But thou art far away.

In vain thy vanished form I seek,
By wood and stream an I dell,
And tears of anguish burn my cheek
Where tears of rapture fell;
And yet beneath these wild wood bowers
Dear thoughts my soul employ,
For in the memories of past hours,
There is a mournful joy.

Upon the air thy gentle words
Around me seem to thrill,
Like sounds upon the wild harp's chords
When all the winds are still,
Or like the low and soul-like swell
Of that wild spirit tone,
Which haunts the hollow of the bell
When its sad chime is done.

I seem to hear thee speak my name
In sweet, low murmurs now,
I seem to feel thy breath of flame
Upon my cheek and brow;
On my cold lips I feel thy kiss,
Thy heart to mine is laid—
Alas that such a dream of bliss
Like other dreams must fade!

THE ORPHAN BOY.

"He faded, yet so calmly meek,
So gently wan, so sweetly weak."

The bustle of the fight was over; the prisoners had been secured, and the decks washed down the watch piped, and the schooner had once more relapsed into midnight quiet and repose. I sought my hammock and soon fell asleep. But my slumbers were disturbed by wild dreams, which, like the visions of a fever, agitated and unnerved me; the last strife, the hardships of my early life, and a thousand other things, mingled together as figures in a *phantasmagoria.* Suddenly a hand was laid on my shoulder, and starting up I beheld the surgeons mate.

"Little Dick, sir, is dying," he said.

At once I sprang from hammock. Little Dick was a sort of protege of mine. He was a pale, delicate child, said to be an orphan, and used to a gentle nature; and from the first hour I joined the schooner, my heart yearn-towards him, for I too had once been friendless and alone in the world. He had often talked to me in confidence of his mother, whose memory he regarded with holy reverence, while to the other boys of the ship, he had little to say; for they were rude and coarse, he delicate and sensitive. Often when they jeered him for his melancholy, he would go apart by himself and weep. He never complained of his lot, though his companions imposed on him continually. Poor lad! his heart was in the grave with his lost parents.

I took a strange interest in him, and had lightened his task as much as possible. During the late fight I had owed my life to him, for he rushed in just as a sabre stroke was levelled at me; and by interposing his feeble cutlass had averted the deadly blow. In the hurry and confusion since, I had quite forgotten to inquire whether he was hurt, though, at the time, I had inwardly resolved to exert all my little influence to procure him a midshipman's warrant in requittal for his service. It was with a pang of reproachful agony, therefore, that I leaped to my feet

"My God!" I exclaimed, "you don't mean it, he is not dying?"

"I fear, sir," said the messenger, shaking his head sadly, "that he cannot live till morning."

"And I have been lying idle here!" I exclaimed with remorse. "Lead me to him."

"He is delirious, but at the intervals of lunacy he asks for you, sir," and as the man spoke, we stood beside the bed of the boy.

The sufferer did not lie in his hammock, as it was hung in the very midst of the crew, and the close air around it was so stifling that he had been carried under the open hatchway, and laid there in a little open space of about four feet square. From the sound of the ripples I judged the vessel was in motion, while the clear, calm blue sky, seen through the opening overhead, and dotted with myriads of stars, betokened that the fog had broken away. How calm it smiled down on the wan face of the dying boy. Occasionally a light current of wind—oh, how deliciously cool in that pent up hold—oddied down the hatchway and lifted the dark chestnut locks of the sufferer, as with his head reposing on the lap of an old veteran, he lay in an inquiet slumber. His shirt collar was unbuttoned, and his childish bosom, as white as that of a girl, was opened and exposed. He breathed quick and heavily. The of which he was dying had been intensely painful, but within the last half hour had somewhat lulled, though even now his thin fingers tightly grasped the bed clothes, as if he suffered the greatest agony.

A battle-stained and gray-haired seaman stood beside him, holding a dull lantern in his hand and gazing sorrowfully down upon the sufferer. The surgeon knelt with his finger on the boy's pulse. As I approached, they all looked up. The veteran who held him shook his head, and would have spoken, but the tears gathered too chokingly in his eyes.

The surgeon said—

"He is going fast—poor little fellow—do you see this?" As he spoke he lifted up a rich gold locket which had lain upon the boy's breast. "He has seen better days."

I could not answer, my heart was full—here was the being to whom a few hours before I had owed my life—a poor, slight, unprotected child—lying before me, with death already witten on his brow—and yet I had never sought him out after the conflict. How bitterly my heart reproached me at that hour. They noticed my agitation, and his old friend, the seaman who held his head, said sadly—

"Poor little Dick, you'll never see the shore you have wished for so long. But there'll be more than one, when your log's out," he spoke with emotion—"to mourn over you."

Suddenly the little fellow opened his eyes and looked vacantly around.

"Has he come yet?" he asked in a low voice; "why won't he come?"

"I am here," said I, taking the little fellow's hand, "don't you know me Dick?"

He smiled faintly in my face. He then said:—"You have been kind to me, sir—kinder than the most of people are to a poor orphan boy. I have no way to show my gratitude—unless you will take the bible you will find in my trunk. It's a small offering I know, but it's all I have."

I burst into tears—he resumed.

"Doctor, I'm dying, ain't I?" said the little fellow, "for my sight grows dim. God bless you, Mr. Danforth."

"Can I do nothing for you, Dick?" said I; "you saved my life. I would coin my blood to buy yours,

"I have nothing to ask—I don't want to live—only, if it's possible, let me be buried by my mother—you'll find the name of the place and all about in my trunk."

"Anything, everything, my poor lad," I answered chokingly.

The little fellow smiled faintly—it was like an angel's smile—but he did not answer. His eyes were fixed on the stars flickering in that patch of blue sky overhead.—His mind wandered.

"It's a long, long ways up there—but there are bright angels among them. Mother used to say that I would meet her there. How near they come, and I see sweet faces smiling on me from among them. Hark! is that music?" and lifting his finger, he seemed listening for a moment. He fell back, and the old veteran burst into tears—the child was dead. Did he indeed hear angel's voices? God grant it—*National Intelligencer.*

The Horse Known by His Ears.

The size, position, and motion of the ears of a horse are important points. Those rather small than large, placed not too far apart, erect and quick in motion, indicate both breeding and spirit; and if a horse is in the habit of carrying one ear forward, and especially if he does so on a journey, he will generally possess both spirit and continuance. The stretching of the ears in contrary directions, shows that he is attentive to everything that is passing around him, and while he is doing this he cannot be much fatigued, nor likely soon to become so. It has been remarked, that few horses sleep without pointing one ear forward and the other backward, in order that they may receive notice of the approach of objects in any direction. When horses or mulgs march in company at night, those in front direct them backward; and those in the middle of the train turn them laterally or crosswise—the whole seeming thus to be actuated by one feeling, which watches their general safety. The ear o the horse is one of the most beautiful parts about him, and by few things is the temper more easily indicated than by its motion. The ear is more intelligible even than the eye; and a person accustomed to the horse can tell, by the expressive motion of that organ, almost all he thinks or means. When a horse lays his ears flat back on his neck, he most assuredly is meditating mischief, and the by stander should be aware of his heels or his teeth. In play the ears will be laid back, but not so decidedly or so long. A quick change in their position, and more particularly in the expression of the eye at the time, will distinguish between playfulness and vice. The hearing of the horse is remarkably acute. A thousand vibrations of the air, too slight to make any impression on the human ear, are readily perceived by him. It is well known to every hunting man, that the cry of hounds will be recognized by the horse, and his ears will be erect, and he will be all spirits and impatience, a considerable time before the rider is conscious of the least sound.

The Surf of Monterey.

No one can be in Monterey a single night without being struck and awed by the deep, solemn crashes of the surf as it breaks along the shore. There is no continuous roar of the plunging waves, as we hear on the Atlantic seaboard; the slow, regular swells—quiet pulsations of the great Pacific's heart—roll inward in unbroken lines, and fall with single, grand crashes, with intervals of dead silence between. They may be heard thro' the day, if one listens; like a solemn undertone to all the shallow noises of the town; but at midnight, when all else is still, those successive shocks fall upon the ear with a sensation of inexpressible solemnity. All the air, from the pine forests to the sea, is filled with a light tremor, and the intermitting beats of sound are strong enough to jar a delicate ear. Their constant repetition at last produces a feeling something like terror. A spirit worn and weakened by some scathing sorrow would scarcely bear the reverberation.

When there has been a gale outside, and a morning of dazzling clearness succeeds a night of fog and cold wind, the swells are loudest and most magnificent.—Then their lines of foam are hung upwards like a snowy fringe along the dark blue hem of the sea, and a light glittering mist constantly rising from the hollow curve of the shore. One quiet Sunday afternoon, when the uproar was such as to be almost felt in the solid earth, I walked out along the sand till I had passed the anchorage, and could look on the open Pacific. The surface of the bay was comparatively calm; but within a few hundred yards of the it upheaved with a slow, majestic movement, forming a single line more than a mile in length, which, as it advanced, presented a perpendicular front of clear green water, twelve feet in height. There was a gradual curving in of this emerald wall—a moment's waver, and the whole mass fell forward with a thundering crash hurling the shattered spray thirty feet into the air. A second rebound followed; and the boiling, seething waters raced far up the sand with a sharp, trampling, metalic sound, like the jingling of a thousand bars of iron. I sat down on a pine log, above the highest wave mark, and watched this sublime phenomenon for a long time The sand-hills behind me confined the redoubled sound, prolonging it from crash to crash, so that the ear was constantly filled with it. Once, a tremendous swell came in close on the heels of one that had just broken, and the two uniting, made one wave which shot far beyond the water-line, and burid me above the knees. As far as I could see, the shore was white with the subsiding deluge. It was a fine illustration of the magnificent language of the scripture: "He maketh the deep to boil like a pot; he maketh the sea like a pot of ointment; one would think the deep to be hoary."—*Bayard Taylor's California.*

Meeting Each Other Half Way—and—Going By.

A medical student of Berlin lately fell deeply in love with the daughter of the lady at whose house he lodged; his passion was warmly returned, and the lovers swore eternal fidelity and entered into a promise to marry. But there was an insurmountable barrier to their union, in the fact of the lady being a Protestant Christian, and the gentleman a Jew; and both professed themselves no less attached to their faith than to each other. Business called the youth to Breslau; and when he had been there a few days, he received a letter from his mistress couched in the following terms:

"My Dear Friend—The difficulties which have so long stood in the way of our marriage have at length been put to an end to, and by the intervention of your good angel, as you have so often called your faithful Minna, who yesterday became a Jewess."

Scarcely had this letter been dispatched when its writer recieved one from her lover, dated Breslau, and to the following effect;

"My Dear Minna—The obstacle which presented itself to our union, in the unfortunate differences in our religious faiths, no longer exists, and I shall hasten to complete our mutual felicity. I yesterday became a Christian!"

A Conscientious Respondent.

"How long will it take me to reach Jamaica?" asked a pedestrian on the Jamaica turnpike. "Walk on, walk on," said the person interrogated. Thinking he was misunderstood, the traveler repeated the question, when the same answer was returned. Fancying that the man was crazy, the pedestrian walked on at an accelerated pace. "Look here," said the interrogated party, calling after the traveler, "It'll take you half an hour. I could not tell you, till I saw how fast you walked, what 'time' you'd make!" He lived near the Union course most probably.

A Consistent Servant.

A very good lady in Boston, had in her employment a young man from the country. On certain occasions he was instructed to inform any company who might wring at the door that "Mrs.——, was not at home."

One day John made this reply to an intimate friend of the lady, who shortly went away, leaving her card and a promise to call again. As the card was handed to Mrs. ——; she said:

"John, what did you say to the lady?"

"I told her you were not at home."

"Well, John, I hope you did not laugh?"

"Oh, no, ma'am," said John, "I never laugh when I tell a lie."

Electro-Magnetism a Motive Power.

THE IMPORTANT QUESTIONS SETTLED.—Professor Page, in the lectures which he is delivering before the Smithsonian Institute, states that there is no longer any doubt of the application of this power as a substitute for steam. The National Intelligencer says:

"He exhibited the most imposing experiments ever witnessed in this branch of science. An immense bar of iron, weighing one hundred and sixty pounds, was made to spring up by magnetic action and to move rapidly up and down, dancing like a feather in the air, without any visible support. The force operating upon this bar he stated to average three hundred pounds through ten inches of its motion.—He said he could raise this bar one hundred feet as readily as through ten inches, and he expected no difficulty in doing the same with a bar weighing one ton, or 100 tons. He could make a pile driver, or a forge-hammer, with great simplicity, and could make an engine with stroke of six, twelve, twenty, or any number of feet.

"The most beautiful experiment we ever witnessed was the loud sound and brilliant flash from the galvanic spark, when produced near a certain point in his great magnet. Each snap was as loud as a pistol; and when he produced the same spark at a little distance from this point, it made no noise at all. This recent discovery he stated bearing upon the construction of an electro-magnetic engine.—Truly, a great power is here, and where is the limit to it?

"He then exhibited his engine of between four and five horse power, operated by a battery contained within a space of three cubit feet. It was a reciprocating engine of two feet stroke, and the whole engine and battery weighed about one ton. When the power was thrown on by the motion of a lever, the engine started off magnificently, making one hundred and fourteen strokes per minute; though, when it drove a circular saw ten inches in diameter, sawing up boards an inch and a quarter thick into laths the engine made but about *eighty* strokes per minute. There was great anxiety on the part of the spectators to obtain specimens of these laths, to preserve as trophies of this great mechanical triumph.

"The force operating upon his magnetic cylinder throughout the whole motion of two feet, was stated to be six hundred pounds when the engine was moving very slowly, but he had not been able to ascertain what the force was when the engine was running at a working speed, though it was considerably less. The most important and interesting point, however, is the expense of the power. Professor Page stated that he had reduced the cost so far, that it was less than steam under many and most conditions, though not so low as the cheapest steam engines. With all the imperfections of the engine, the consumption of three pounds of zinc per day would produce one horse power. The larger his engines (contrary to what has been known before) the greater the economy. Professor Page was himself surprised at the result. There were yet practical difficulties to be overcome; the battery had yet to be improved; and it remained yet to try the experiment on a grander scale, to make a power of *one hundred horse*, or more."

From the New York Tribune.

Carving on Wood by Steam.

We spent an hour on Friday at Worrall's machine shop, in Elm street, to witness the operation of a new and very ingenious machine for carving on wood, which has lately been invented by Mr. J. M. Singer.

The machine is so simple at first sight as scarcely to seem entitled to the name of an invention. Yet, on examination, it will be found that Mr. Singer has applied a new and beautiful combination to an old form, overcoming what has hitherto proved an insurmountable difficulty to all who have attempted the construction of a machine for carving. The simple instrument called the *pentagraph* has long been in use for copying maps and drawings on a plane surface. By adding a vertical to the horizontal movements—the two being so nicely combined as to work with entire and evenness and steadiness. Mr. Singer can prodnce every possible motion requisite in carving. Another important change is this: the cutting point is *stationary*. The block to be carved is fixed in a sliding vice, which is attached to the pentagraph, (so to call it,) and obeys a motion, lateral, vertical, forward or dackward. The steel point used in cutting the wood is fixed to the extremity of a vertical cylinder, which, set in motion, revolves with great velocity, cutting a smooth and beautiful channel in the block below it.

The plan of working is as follows: A model, somewhat larger than the desired carving, is placed on the table, under the further end of the frame. At the junction of the levers composing the pentagraph is an iron point, which moved (by means of a handle to the machine) over the model, occasions a corresponding movement in the block of wood under the cutting point; so that, in the space of two or three minutes, a block letter or a gothic ornament may be cut as neatly as the most experienced workman would do it in as many hours. By substituting other cutting points, or varying the size of the copy, twenty or thirty different kinds of letters may be made from one model. We saw some beautiful specimens, cut with a double swell to the sides of the letters, picture, frames, saw and plane handles, ornamental mouldings cornices, &c. More elaborate pieces of carving are executed by parallel lines, on the same principle as engravings. Specimens of coats-of-arms which were shown us, retained the exact lines of the original, needing only some slight finishing by hand.

The uses to which this invention may be put are manifold. An addition to the numerous forms of wood-carving of which it is capable, it answers equally well for cutting in brass or steel. One man with one machine can cut four hundred block letters in a day, which, sold at one-third the present prices, would yield a handsome profit. The manufacture of wood-carvings for churches, public edifices or private dwellings, will also be reduced in cost, that we have no doubt their use will become very general. Mr. Singer has patented his machine in the United States, Great Britain, France and Belgium. He has just completed a machine which will be sent to England in a few days. He will shortly establish a manufactory of wood-carvings in this city.

AN ELOPEMENT.—The police interfered at the Depot last nigt and took in custody a man named Jas. P. Chamberlin, who was about to leave town in company with a widow, named Weaver, whose husband died a few days since. Chamberlin is a married man who was arrested at the instance of his wife and some of the neighbors of Mrs. Weaver, who suspected foul play in the death of the lady's husband, inasmuch as the parties were familar before his death. On an investigation of the matter, there was nothing to justify suspicion of any agency on the part of the accused in causing the death of Weaver. He was committed, however, in default of bail to support his family. Neither of the parties have children, and are recently from England. Mrs. W. is a bright, intelligent appearing young woman, and seems to manifest a strong attachment for Chamberlin, and he, though guilty of unfaithfulness to his lawful partner, was not so indifferent to his duty and her claims upon him, but that he provided her with some means of subsistence before his attempted departure. He made over the article for a house and lot to Mrs. C., and gave her some other means, but of course she preferred retaining the man.—[*Rochester American.*

A MONSTER TREE.—A California correspondent of the *Salem Gazette* (Joseph S. Wallis) says that Colonel Temple Tybets, formerly of Lewiston Falls, Me., cut a tree of the Redwood species, in California, which was two hundred and fifty four feet high, and measured at the top two feet in diameter, and at the butt twelve feet in diameter. The tree was worked into lumber one hundred and forty feet from the butt, where it measured five feet in diameter. There were made from this giant of the forest 110,000 shingles, 6,000 clapboards, 4,000 three by four joists twenty-two feet long; and there were left, at a moderate calculation, from seventy to eighty cords of wood. The clapboards were sold for $50 per thousand, the shingles for $35 per thousand, the joists for $275 per thousand, and the remaining part of the tree would readily sell in this city, for fire wood, at $10 per cord; thus, at a moderate calculation, there was derived from the working of this mammoth dweller of the primeval forest the neat little sum of $11,350.—*N. O. Pic.*

FALLING OF A BUILDIG AND LOSS OF LIFE.—One of the new custom house stores in Dock street, Philadelphia, fell on Saturday morning with a terrific crash, while the men were engaged in hoisting goods into one of the upper stories. Five men were dug from the ruins, badly injured, two of whom have since died at the hospital.

Kossuth's Letter to Gen. Cass.

KUTALYA, (Asia Minor,) May 25, 1850.

General:—It is already ten months that I have the anguish of exile to endure.

Nature has man's mind with wonderful elasticity endowed. It yields to many chan of fate, and gets accustomed even to adversity. But to one thing the patriot's heart never learns to inure itself—to the pangs of exile.

You remember your practician of Venice, who, when banished, feigned high treason, that he might at least from the scaffold cast over the Rialto, a glance once more.

This fond desire I can easily understand. I can so the more, because yon Veterion, though exiled, knew the fatherland to be happy and great; but I, sir, carry the color of millions the pains of a down-trodden country in my woundred breast, without having even the sad consolation to think that it could not otherwise be. Oh! had Divine Providence only from treason designed me to preserve, I swear to the Almighty God the threatening billows of despotism would have fallen like foam from the rock of my brave people's breasts. To have this firm conviction, sir, and, instead of the well-deserved victory of freedom, to find one self iv exile, the fatherland in chains, is a profound sorrow, a nameless grief.

Neither have I the consolation to have found mitigations of this grief at the hospitable hearth of a great free people, the contemplation of which, by the imposing view of freedom' s wonderful powers, warm the disponlent heart making it in the destiny of mankind believe.

* * * * * * *

It is not a coward lamentation which makes me say all this, Ganoral, but the lively sense of gratitude and thankful acknowledgements for your generous sympathy. I wanted to sketch the darkness of my destiny, that you might feel what benefit must have been to me your beam of light, by which you, from the capitol of free America, have heightened my night.

It was in Bronssa, General, that the notice your imposing speech has reached me; in yonder Broussa where Hannibal bewailed his country's mischief, and foretold the fa'l of its oppressors—Hannibal, exiled like myself, but still unhappier, as he was accompanied in exile by the ingratitude of his people, but I by the love of mine.

* * * * * * *

Yes, General, your powerful speech was not only the inspiration of sympathy for unmerited misfortune so natural to noble, feeling hearts; it was a revelation of the justice of God—it was a leaf from the book of fate, unveiled to the world. On that day General, you were sitting in the name of mankind, in tribunal, passing judgement on the depotism and despots of the world; and as sure as the God of Justice lives your verdict will be accomplished.

Shall I yet have have my share in this great work or not? I do not know. Once almost an efficient instrument in the hands of Providence, I am now buried alive. With humble heart will I accept the call to action, should I be deemed worthy of it, or submit to the doom of inactive sufferings, if it must be so. But, be it one of the other, I know that your sentence will be fulfilled. I know that, aged Europe, at the sun of freedom's young America, will herself grown young again. I know that my people, who proved so worthy of liberty, will yet, not withstanding their present degredation, weigh heavy in this balance of fate; and I know that, as long as one Hungarian lives, your name, General will be counted among the most cherished in my native land, as the distinguished man who, worthy interpreter of the generous sentiments of the great American people, has upon us poor Hungarians the consolation bestowed of a confident hope, at a moment when Europe decrepid politics seemed our numerated fate forever to seal.

May you be pleased, General, to accept the most fervent thanks of an honest friend of freedom. Let me hope that should Mr. Ujhazy, (my oldest and best friend, and present representative in the United States,) in the interest of the holy cause of which you have so generously your protection accorded, address himself to you for something which you might, in your wisdom, judge convenient and practicable, you will not withhold form us your powerful support; and please to accept the insurance of my highest esteem and most peculiar veneration.

L. KOSSUTH.
Anc. Governor of Hungary,

To the Honorable the general Cass, Washington.

I hope you will excuse my bad English. I thought it my duty to addess you in your own language.

SUICIDE.—A young Englishman, named George Nichols, who had been in this country about three months, committed suide about 10 o'clock, last night at the house of John Perkins, No. 97, Hamilton Street, by shooting himself through the head with a double barrel fowling piece. There was found in the the following:—

"This is my last will and testament. I hereby give and bequeath to my sister, Mary Amela Taylor or Driffield, (Yorkshire) England, two hundred pounds. I also give and bequeath to Mary Witherwich, of Grimsby, (Lincolnshire) sixty pounds, to be paid as soon after my death as possible.

GEO. NICHOLS."

No good cause has been assigned for the deed.—It is said that for three months he has been trying to procure work, and that his efforts have proved unavailing, and that this disappointment caused him to commit suicide. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of premeditated death.—*Evening Journal, August* 16.

COOKING BY GAS.—Among the novelties produced at a grand Agricultrial Meeting at Exeter, England, was one which excited great curiosity; it was the cooking of the monster joint, called by M. Soyer the baron and saddle back of beef *a la* Magna Charta, weighing 535 lbs. For the first time in the annals of cookery, this was subjected to a new process of roasting, by use of an agent which has been discovered half a century, that is to say gas. To gratify the curiosity of the public, it was placed in the middle of the castle yard, resting upon a dripping pan, evidently with bricks, and surrounded with 216 jets of gas, and covered with sheet iron. It took five hours to roast, and consumed 700 feet of gas of the value of 4s 3-4d. It weighed after being cooked, 497 lbs: the dripping 23 lbs, the osmazeme 3lbs; thus losing by evaporation only 11¼ lbs. To cook this piece of beef by an ordinary fire would have taken fourteen hours. This apparatus was invented and fitted up by Mr. Warriner of London, who was prepared to have roasted all the dinner by the same means, that is, 400 chickens, 58 quarters of lamb, and 33 ribs of beef, at a cost of 12s for gas.

FIRE AT SING-SING.—On Friday, 9th inst., a fire broke out in the North wing of the State Prison at Sing-Sing, and, before it could be extinguished, the entire wood work of the building was destroyed, including the "Union File Works" of James Horner & Co. and the Carpet Factory of John Humphries. The loss of property in these establishments is some $17,000, but it was insured the entire amount. The loss to the State, as near as can be ascertained, is $13,000.

This is the second fire which has occured at this Prison this year—the first being in February, and occasioning a loss of $30,000; both of which, we believe, it is supposed were the work of convicts, or other incendiaries. A severe fire also occurred in the Prison in July, 1843.

THE MARVELS OF CALIFORNIA.—HENRY A. SCHOOLCRAFT, of Sacramento, California, is now on a visit to his relatives in Albany. He is about twenty-five years of age, and went out to California as a private soldier in Col. Stevenson's regiment. After his discharge from the United States service, he obtained employment as book-keeper for Captain Sutter, and has since accumulated an estate valued at $350,000. While in Captain Sutter's employ, he had at one time the paying off of six hundred clerks and surveyors, not one of whom received less than thirteen dollars per day. He states that during his stay with Captain Sutter, $15,000,000 of that gentleman's money passed through his hands.

DESTRUCTION OF THE COUNTY COURT HOUSE.—The Court House at Jefferson, fell a prey to the devouring element, on Friday night last. The cause of the fire remains a mystery, for the present, at least. The County incurred a heavy bill in the erection of this structure but a few years ago, which long pressed hard upon the tax-payers; and now the whole is in ruins. The building it appears was insured to the amount of $8000 in the Columbus Insurance Company. The records and files were saved; but there have been heavy individual losses. The fine law library of N. L. CHAFFEE, Esq., together with his papers accounts &c., is a total loss. The Clerk of the Supreme Court, SAMUEL HENDRY, Esq., is also a suffer to a large amount. —*Ashtabula Telegraph.*

GETTING INSURED.—The Troy Post relates a "good one" of Jacob Barker, the Quaker, who, hearing of the loss of one of his vessels which he had omitted to get insured, wrote to a broker with whom he had spoken on the subject as follows:

"Dear Friend—

If thee has not filled up the policy which I bespoke on Saturday, thee need not, as I have heard from the vessel."

The Broker, in fact, had not filled up the policy, but presuming from the tenor of Jacob's note that his vessel was safe, and tempted by what seemed a good change to clutch his percentage without risk, he filled it up forthwith and sent it to Jacob with the assurance that it had been made all ready for him on Saturday. On Monday morning the first thing that met his eyes on opening his newspaper, was the loss of Jacob's vessel, which he had so wickedly ensured on Sunday. Then also he discovered the cunning ambiguity of Jacob's note "he had heard from the vessel!"

A SENSIBLE MAN.—Gen. Garribaldi declines still a public reception in New York. He says:

No such public exhibition is necessary to assure me of the sympathy of my countrymen, of the American people, and of all true republicans in the misfortunes which I have suffered, or of the cause out of which they have flowed.

Though a public manifestation of this feeling might yield much gratification to me, an exile from my native land, severed from my children, and mourning the overthrow of my country's freedom by means of foreign interferance, yet believe me that I would rather avoid it, and be permitted, quietly and humbly to become a citizen of this republic, of freeman, to sail under its flag, to engage in business to earn my livelihood, and await a more favorable opportunity for the redemption of my country from foreign and domestic oppressors.

SUICIDE OF A CHILD.—The Jasper county correspondent of the Lafayette (In.) *Courier*, writes that a daughter of Mr. George Grisell, about 12 years old, *committed suicide*, near Rensellaer, on the 23d ult., by hanging herself to the joist of the house with a bridle. It appears that she committed the act through fear of being punished for accidentally breaking a crock. After meeting with the accident she dressed herself in suitable burial clothes, and telling her little brother that "she would never break another crock," she got upon the bed, tied the bridle to the joist, fastened it around her neck, jumped off. Her brother succeeded in replacing her upon the bed, but she jumped off the second time, and before he could obtain assistance, she was dead.—*Ex. paper.*

What a system of shameful cruelty must have been practised in that family. The whip must have been the only monitor, and applied unmercifully on all occasions, whether fault or accident was the motive to its use. Love and persuasions could never have been employed in a family where a child was so much under the influence of fear as to voluntarily take its life rather than meet the punishment expected.—*Phila. Ledger.*

A DAY'S EATING AT A HOTEL.—The following are given as some of the statistics of the United States Hotel, at Saratoga:

There are now about 700 guests at the house, to which may be added 100 children and 300 servants, making 1100 persons to be feed daily. They consume, besides many other articles, the following each day—500 lbs. Beef, 500 do Mutton, 500 Chickens, 150 Ducks and Turkeys, 2,500 Eggs, 600 lbs Butter, 1,500 Rolls for breakfast, 4 barrels of Flour.

A LADY SHOOTING AT AND CHALLENGING A GENTLEMAN.—The New Orleans papers give an account of a case of great interest and excitement which came off at Carrollton, on the 7th instant:

Mr. Benjamin Mason, an alderman of the city council of Carrollton, made an affidavit that a lady, who is living alone with her sister, and whose husband is now in California, shot at him with a double barreled gun, with the intention of taking his life, on Sunday, the 4th instant, between 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning, the shot striking close to him, but doing him no injury. Deponent further stated that the lady had threatened his life, and that he was in bodily fear of her. The affidavit also charged one R. N. Avis with threatening to shoot deponent's slave, Maria. It appears that Mason was accused by the lady of having circulated certain slanderous reports about her, which reports he obtained from his negro girl Maria. This so enraged the lady that she shot at him, as above stated. But, finding that the shot had not taken effect, she sent Mr. Mason a note, of which the following is a copy:

"CARROLLTON, August 1, 1850.

"*Mr. Mason:*—Sir; Having been grossly and villainously slandered by you and your accompliance, Maria, and furthermore molested by having spies set to watch my house at night, I demand satisfaction from you. I shall expect you to meet me with pistols as soon as possible. (Signed) ——."

The examination took place. It was not attempted by the defence to deny the shooting. It was proved that the accused was a lady of unblemished character; but the Justice felt it to be his duty to bind her over to keep the peace for six months in the sum of $500. Avis was also bound over.

A suit for slander will be brought by the lady for damages in this case.

SHOCKING DEATH.—A MAN CUT TO PIECES ON THE RAILROAD.—We learn from the *Pottstown Ledger* that on Wednesday, the 7th inst., the Coroner of Montgomery county held an inquest upon the body of an unknown man, about 35 or 40 years of age, who had been killed on the Reading Railroad, a short distance above Port Kennedy. The body was found lying on the girder of a bridge, between the tracks, and mangled in a shocking manner. Both legs were completely cut off, one of them close up to the body, The other leg was served just above the knee.—With the exception of a slight scratch on the side of the face, the other portion of the body was uninjured. The deceased had on a dark roundabout, dark pair of pants, dark vest, a pair of blue drilling overhauls, and black cloth cap. He had in his possession a small sum of money and a "pass book," on the inside of the cover of which is written the name *George Reinhart*, which is supposed to be the name of the deceased. The names of *Henry Collens*, and *George Markle*, also appear in the book, under the head of "boarding," and at the end of each name are a number of marks, as if specifying the length of time the individual had been boarding. The deceased was seen at the village of Bridegeport the day previous, in a state of intoxication, and it is supposed was lying upon the Railroad track in the same condition, at the time his death occurred. A carpet bag, containg a shirt and few other articles, was found at the end of the bridge, a few yards distant from the body.

The Boston Traveller notices the departure from that port of the Ship General Taylor. She is a "three decker," and is estimated to carry seventeen thousand barrels, and is entirely full. She has on board 15,651 packages of goods, among which are 2300 cases shoes and boots, valued at $40 per case, (a low estimate) is $128,000; also 2700 cases and bales domestic prints shirting and sheeting at $60 per package, is $162,000—the remaing 9751 packages, consisting of groceries, hardware, crockery, &c., may safely be put down at $100,000, making the entire cargo worth $390,000, which goes consigned to 332 merchantile firms at New Orleans, A considerable part of the cargo is destined for St. Louis, and places on the Mississippi river

HOOPED SHIPS.—We learn from Newcastle, Delaware, that a new steamboat, named after the town, has just been built there by Thomas Robinson, on the hooped plan, invented by his father. She is one hundred and twenty feet in length, is built for a company and intended for California, whither she will be carried, on board ship, in pieces, like her engine, which is about being completed at the works of the Newcastle Manufacturing Company. The "Newcastle" is, we understand, entirely secured, according to the plan of construction, by iron hoops, no timbers being used in her. Mr. Robinson is about laying down the keel of a similar vessel, one hundred and fifty feet in length, for a gentleman in Washington City, who designs her for the trade of the Potomac.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

FIVE HUNDRED EMIGRANTS DEAD.—A letter from Bitter Water, 26 miles west of Fort Laramie, June 23, 1850, to the St. Louis *Republican* says:

"From the number of graves I have passed, the amount of sickness in trains we have found lying by, and from information received at Fort Laramie, I have no doubt there has at least five hundred emigrants died between the Missouri river and Fort Laramie since the first of June, 1850. This side of Fort Laramie I have found but very few graves."

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1850.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
WM. T. MORISON, of Montgomery.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
EPHRAIM BANKS, of Mifflin.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,
J. P. BRAWLEY, of Crawford.

CONGRESS,
C. B. CURTIS, of Warren.

Congressional Convention.

The Democratic Congressional Convention which assembled at Warren, on Wednesday last for the purpose of selecting a proper person for Congress, have placed in nomination C. B. CURTIS, Esq. of Warren, for that responsible station.

☞The absence of the editor, who was a delegate to the Congressional Convention at Warren, will account for the scarcity of editorial this week.

☞We are informed, that at the letting of the contracts for the construction of the Erie and Edenboro Plank Road, the contract for constructing the entire road was taken by JOHN GALBRAITH, Esq., of this city. We are gratified at this result as it gives assurance that the work will be vigorously prosecuted, and that we shall soon be reaping the advantages which the completion of that important road will bring to our city. We understand that the ground will be broke upon the work, on Friday of next week at Eagle Village, and that the work will progress as rapidly as possible until the whole is finished. See advertisement in another column for proposals.

Burglary.

The store of Messrs. Vincent, Himrod & Co., was broken open on Tuesday night last, and robbed of about $150 of their due bills, familiarly known as "*Pewterinkum*," and four or five dollars in cents. The thieves effected an entrance by prying open the door with an iron bar. The clerk slept in the store but did not hear them. No discovery has yet been made to lead to their detection.

An attempt was made on the same night to force open the door of the store of S. B. Powers, but was not successful. The dwelling house of John Ryan, Esq., residing just out of town, was entered on Sunday last, in the absence of the family, and robbed of money, watch, &c., to the amount of about 70 or 80 dollars. These things are becoming quite too common for the safety of the community, and it is high time that some measures should be adopted to detect the scoundrels and bring them to justice.

What are our Railroad Prospects?

This is the all-absorbing question at present, and one too of great importance to this community, and we confess that we are utterly unable, from present indications to answer it. We have solved and re-solved the question so often in our own minds that we are hardly capable of coming to any conclusion in the matter. There is one thing however that is certain. Erie county holds the key to the great western world, and *can* turn the lock so as forever to shut off an eastern Railroad connection with that world if she chooses. Will she throw away this power by allowing any company, corporation or what not to, build a railroad through her territory, making scarcely a watering place in it, and thus virtually cutting the throats of her citizens and making them forever tributary to and at the mercy of Buffalo, Cleveland and other rival cities? Is Erie, with the *best harbor on the whole chain of lakes* for safety and capacity for commercial business to be thus passed by and sacrificed by the influence of the *Dollars and cents* of a company of an adjoining state, and the business which rightfully belongs to her transferred to others? We do not believe it, and yet we warn our citizens to beware. There is a heavy game playing and we know not who will be loced. We do not believe it will be us, because we hold the cards that must win if they are played. We are not among those, however confident we may have been heretofore, that will sit quietly down in that confidence and declare that there is no danger until it is too late to prevent it. *Now* is the time for action! Now is the time to stand up, with the directors of the Erie and North East road, who with but *one* exception spurned the offers made for laying down a track with the same gague between Buffalo and Cleveland, thus preferring the interests of their town to money. Now is the time, we say, to stand up with them, and give those people, and our own too, if there are any who favor it, distinctly to understand that *no such road can or* SHALL *be built* though this section of Pennsylvania—but that Erie County and city *must be consulted* and somewhat *benefited* too by whatever arrangement is made.

We understand that several propositions were made, at the meeting of the Directors of the several roads at Buffalo on last week, but that nothing definite has been done. The agreement between the New York and Erie and North East and Erie roads still remains unchanged, and that is what *must* be fulfilled, the efforts of the central Railroad to the contrary notwithstanding.

Small Notes.

Below we publish the section of the act, being the 43th Section of the general Banking law, passed at the last session of the Legislature for the suppression of the circulation of small notes in this State, and in so doing we are led to inquire as to our duty in regard to the law.—There is perhaps no section of the State so peculiarly situated in the matter as the citizens of this county, being as we are between two great commercial states, with the citizens of whom four-fifths of our business is transacted, and consequently, nearly our entire currency consists of the Bills of those adjoining states and Canada.

Our duty then, as good citizens is to collect the small bills and send them home; draw the specie and bring that here to supply the vacancy occasioned by the effects of the law. This can and must be done, and should have been commenced sometime since, in order to have been ready to meet the requirements of the act like good law-abiding citizens. It is useless to declare hostilities against the law, or to attempt to resist its provisions, for in our opinion the State has a perfect right to regulate its own currency, as long as it keeps within the prescribed limits of the constitution of the United States. It is conceded on all hands that the State has a right to suppress the circulation of shin plasters, and we are at a loss to discover the difference between the due bills of a company, an individual and those of an incorporation.

Let us all take hold of the matter and assist in carrying out the law, and we venture to assert that in less than three months we shall have a currency here that we would not exchange for all the one dollar bills in christendom. The following is the section declaring the penalty, &c:

SEC. 48.—That from and after the 21st day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, corporations or body corporate, directly or indirectly, to issue, pay out, pass, exchange, put in circulation, transfer, or cause to be issued, paid out, passed, exchanged, circulated or transferred, any bank note, note, bill, certificate, or any acknowledgment of indebtedness whatever, purporting to be a bank note, or of the nature, character or appearance of a bank note, or calculated for circulation as a bank note, issued, or purporting to be issued by any bank or incorporated company, or association of persons, not located in Pennsylvania, of less denomination than five dollars. Every violation of the provisions of this section by any corporation or body corporate, shall subject that corporation or body corporate to the payment of five hundred dollars; and any violation of the provisions of this section by any public officer holding any office or appointment of honor or profit under the constitution and laws of this State, shall subject such officer to the payment of one hundred dollars; and any violation of this section by any person, not being a public officer, shall subject that person to the payment of twenty-five dollars, one half of which shall go to the informer, and the other half to the county in which the suit is brought, and may be sued for and recovered as debts of like amount are now by law recoverable in any action of debt, in the name of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as well for the use of the proper county, as for the person suing.

Correspondence of the Erie Observer.

BOSTON AND THINGS IN IT.—No. 2.

BOSTON, August 16, 1850.

Let us look at Beacon Street, the residence of the "high bloods" of Boston, or as some would significantly say, the "codfish aristocracy." It is indeed a beautiful street, wide and airy, and as clean almost as a parlor floor. It fronts on the Common, and from the windows of the tall brick and granite mansions, there is a magnificent view; embracing an agreeable part of the city, the whole Common, the Public Garden, and the adjoining town of Roxbury, with its handsome white cottages and green and wooded heights. On this street, those old retired merchants, stock jobbers and bankers, reside, who have amassed in their several occupations, enough of the "root of all evil," to enable them to live in ease and luxury, to clothe their wives and daughters in silks and laces, to keep their rakish sons in "tin," and well wrapped in broadcloth; and to walk about the streets themselves in fine weather, with half their faces concealed behind mammoth double starched dickies, and their necks enveloped in intricate folds of cambric white as the driven snow. Oh! saints of the calender! how ripe and succulent they are; how fat and sleek they look, as with cane in hand, and hat drawn stiffly on, and with huge gold watch seals hanging down the right leg, they promende the streets, seeming to say—"Look on, oh children of the poor! look on, ye sons of toil! behold me, and the estate to which I have arrived. With these hands alone, I have carved a fortune, and built a monument to my own industry. Say if you please, that my wealth came from a distillory; that it came from vending the inebriating draught, and from following in the steps of Shylock. Still, I clutch the gold; still I am master of untold sums; and being master of gold, I am master of all else I wish."

Beacon Street is the fashionable promenade. On a fine Sunday afternoon, what gay peacocks, and fine butterflies, tread its sidewalks. The mustachioed dandy, just let loose from his mother's bandbox, here walks and sucks the ivory head of his cane, ever and anon, bending his perfumed head and casting corkscrow glances of the most melting character, at the gay, giddy, bird-like, fairy-like "croachaws," whom he cannot help meeting for the life of him.

But enough of Beacon Street; among its residents there are doubtless many sensible persons; even many benevolent, kind hearted individuals. So let them balance the vain, the foolish, and the purse-proud.

Let us walk upon the Common; a place combining all the beauties of Nature, with all the adornments of Art. Notice the extent, and variety of scenery in this enclosure. Fifty acres of level land and beautiful knolls, covered with emerald grass and handsome elms and maples, interspersed with walks, yellow as gold, hard as freestone, and on which not a pebble can be found larger than a pea. Nearly in the centre of this charming place, this pride of Boston, is a little pond or Lake, always full of sparkling Cochituate water. Its edges are walled with granite and its bottom paved with smooth round stones. In the centre of this crystal pond, is a powerful fountain, capable of throwing a heavy column of water ninety feet into the air. Its mouth piece can be adjusted so as to play in many different forms, low or high, grand or simple, fanciful or artistic. Handsome trees surround this pond, and beneath the trees, and indeed beside the walks all over the Common, are placed easy and convenient seats, on which the lover and his "fayre ladye" sit and talk away the flying hours—the politician smokes and enjoys his newspaper—the tired man stretches himself to recruit his exhausted frame, and the honest citizen and his careful wife, sit and wtach the games of the children about them, thinking of their own young days, long since buried beneath the furrow of old Time's forward cutting plow. Around the entire Common is a neat iron fence, the cost of which was more than $100,000.

From the Common, we have only to cross Charles Street to enter the Public Garden, comprising an area of about twenty acres. Here we find good walks, skirted with beds of shubbery and flowers, a handsome pond and fountain, a green house, and pretty trees, and various arrangements for childrens' out door amusements.

Boston may well be proud of her Common and Public Garden. No other city in the Union has anything to compare with them. They are of great benefit to the people, they are breathing places, where the dusty tradesman and mechanic can for a while forget the bustle of the city, and be reminded that Nature still exists, and is still able to adorn herself with such beauties as man cannot pretend to imitate.

Yours, SCRIBO.

The Southern Plot.

It has been generally rumored, but we think not very generally believed, that a plot has been on foot for some time past, for the formatron of a new Republic out of the Southern States, Mexico, and Lower California, with Mexico for the Capital. However loth we may have been to believe this rumor, it has assumed such a form as to leave scarcely a doubt on our minds as to its truth, and that the plot was only frustrated by the refusal of Mexico to co-operate with the traitors of this country in their grand scheme for self aggrandizement. In speaking of this plot the Philadelphia *Bulletin* very truly remarks that the times are altered since a somewhat similar plot was charged upon Aaron Burr. For an alleged participation in such a conspiracy that notorious intriguer was arrested on a charge of high treason, ignominiously taken to Richmond, and there tried for his life. Though acquitted of the charge, the odium clung to him; and from that hour he became, as it were, an outcast. A large portion of his fellow citizens believed Burr innocent of treasonable designs against his country, and considered that this plot was merely one for the invasion and dismemberment of Mexico. But so strong was then the public feeling in favor of the Union, that the mere accusation of a treasonable intent ruined Burr.—He went abroad after the trial, resided in Europe for some years in obscurity, and finally returned to the U. States to live in comparative poverty and died neglected.

How is it now when a real conspiracy for the dissolution of the Union has been set on foot, and when the parties engaged in it are publicly known? Three and forty years ago, when a similar plot was thought to be hatching, the iron hand of the law laid its grasp on the principal offender, though then but lately Vice President of the United States. It is true that, in the present case, no overt act of treason has been committed, and that consequently no arrests can be made, though time, and place, and persons are familiarly known. But what the law cannot reach, public opion may. Though the guilty participants in this conspiracy escape through the technicalities of the law, there is a bar of the people where no trickery avails, but where right and wrong are infallibly judged and stornly maintained. At that bar these ungrateful children of our common Union will be tried, will be condemned, will be outlawed. The remark which the late President, in the indignation of true patriotism, applied to the delegates of the Nashville Convention, may be applied to those concerned in this plot; and the whitest man that has participated in this nefarious scheme will, in the end, be blacker than the blackest character in the Hartford Convention. In the impartial pages of history, these men will be infamous forever.

We use strong language but the occasion demands it. When men plot treason, we call them traitors; and the dismemberment of the Union is treason, if ever there was such a crime. It is treason not only to our own common country, but to the human race. Since the period of authentic history no nation has ever existed, which, in the short space of seventy years, has done so much as this for the progress of mankind. At the present time there is no one which promises to work such marvels in the future. Imperfect as our institutions still are, and must continue, for a long time, to remain, they are better than those of any other people, and should therefore receive the hearty co-operation of every friend of his race. The success of these institutions, however, depends on the continuance of the federal Union, for, without that, there can be no permanent peace on this continent, and, without peace, human progress cannot go on. The man, therefore, who plots the dissolution of the Union, conspires for a treason more terrible than any recorded in history, a treason against the cause of civilization, of freedom, of material and spiritual improvement. He attempts a deed which, if successful, must put back the time-piece of humanity for centuries.

Yet there are—we are pained to record it—there are such men in this country. Some, from a mistaken conscience, would abolish the Union, in order to effect what they think right. Such men are like the boy who broke his wagon against the stump, because, he said the stump had no business in the road, and he was not going to give way to it. Others would dissolve the federal compact because they fear that slavery cannot continue forever under it; and regarding slavery as a patriarchal institution, and the only relation between whites and blacks to be tolerated, where both live in one country, wish to perpetuate it. There are still others, and these are worse than all, who desire a dissolution, because, in the event of a new confederacy being formed, they hope to rise to higher honors than they can ever expect to attain otherwise. Mere ambition, ambition, too, without principle, is the ruling motive of these traitors. To advance their personal ends, they would plunge the country into civil war, blast their fair name of republicanism, and destroy the hopes of millions who look to this land as their guiding star to liberty.

We repeat, as the law cannot reach these plotters, let public opinion punish them. Mark them out, citizens and patrons, mark them out for public ostracism! Confer on them no offices, show them no countenance, but, when you can, display your indignation towards them. Thus will the public be saved, hereafter, from a second brood of such traitors.

Crawford County Ticket.

The Convention held in Meadville on the 13th inst. for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be supported by the Democrats of that county, at the coming election resulted in the choice of Wm. P. Shattuck, Esq., for Congress; James Porter and D. M. Bale, as Representatives; A. B. Richmond, Prosecuting Attorney; J. S Henry, Commissioner; A. W. Mumford, county Surveyor, and Andrew Radle for Auditor. The *Democrat* speaks in high terms of the nominees.

☞We learn that the time for holding the County Agricultural Fair in this county, has been changed from September, to the 2d and 3d days of October next.

☞The following resolutions a tribute of respect to the memory of JOSEPH STANCLIFF, Jr., one of the victims of the America who was buried in this city by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and subsequently removed by his friends, were passed by Central Lodge, No. 12, of Conn., of which he was a member, and transmitted to us with a request that they be published.

Whereas, it having pleased Almighty God to remove from this earthly sphere, our beloved brother, JOSEPH STANCLIFF, Jr. under circumstances of a peculiarly distressing character, therefore.

Resolved, That while we mourn his early departure, and give his name a place in our memories, we bow in submission to the infinite Wisdom which directed an event so fearful and unexpected.

Resolved. That we tender to the widow and other afflicted relatives of the deceased, the assurances of our grief, that they are thus called to grieve over the sudden loss of one endeared to them by so many amiabilities of heart and excellencies of character.

Resolved, That we very gratefully acknowledge our indebtedness to the officers and members of Presque'Ile Lodge, No. 107, of Erie Penn. for the promptness and assiduity with which they sought to discharge the peculiar duties of Odd Fellows, and brighten with their benevolent attention, the last hours of our departed brother

Resolved, That Bro. BENJ. GRANT, of Philadelphia Lodge, No. 299, in his ready and affectionate ministries, commends himself to us and the family of the deceased, as highly deserving of our gratitude and esteem.

Resolved, That the foregoing Resolutions be forwarded to the relict of our late brother, Presque'Ile Lodge, and Bro. Benj. Grant, and also inserted in the papers of this city, with the request that they may be copied into the Erie papers.

G. W. HARRIS, N. G.
C. A. NEWELL, *Secretary.*

Must Serve the People.

Among the members elect of the North Carolin Legislature, we notice the names of Kenneth Rayner, William H. Washington, William B. Shepard, and Romulus M. Saunders, all ex-members of Congress—the last named Minister to Spain under the late President Polk

☞John M. Death is the name of a whig volunteer candidate for the Senatorial delegate to revise the Constitution of Indiana, for Rush county, in that State. His regular whig opponent is terrified by this unexpected and inauspicious visitation, and it is more than probable that the Democrat will beat both DEATH and his adversary.

Population of Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette*, on data furnished by the census takers, estimate the population of Pittsburgh and surrounding towns at 78,760 persons, and of the county 142,739. This

Religious Notice.

Rev. A. G. Laurie will fill the desk in the Universalist Church on Sunday next. Services at 11, A. M. 2½, P. M.

The U. States Convention of Universalists meets this year at Buffalo on the 3d Wednesday and Thursday of Sept. next, (18th and 19th,) and the Lake Erie Association holds an adjourned session at this place on Sunday and Monday previous, (15th and 16,) at which it is expected many will be in attendance from the neighboring counties, and from the Western States, on their way to the U. S. Convention at Buffalo.

Erie, Aug. 22, 1850.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

PEPSIN, an artificial Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice! a great Dyspepsia curer, prepared from Rennet, or the fourth stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig the great Physiological Chemist by J. S. Houghton, M. D., No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Debility, curing after nature's own method, by nature's own agent the Gastric Juice. See advertisement in another column.

MARRIED

On the 14th inst., in Edenboro, by Elder E. C. Rogers, Mr. Wallace Trainor, and Miss Aurelia Marvin, both of Elkcreek.

On the 11th inst., in Harborcreek, by Rev. A. M, Alden, Mr. N. S. Daggett, and Miss Betsey Burrows.

On the 13th inst., in Waterford, by Wm. Benson, Esq., Mr. Samuel Stuyvesant, and Mrs. Mary Walker of Greene.

On the 12th inst., in Jamestown, by Rev. Mr. Gillet, Mr. Wm. Churchill Haddix, and Miss Imogen Virginia Bensel.

DIED

On Tuesday, the 14th inst., at the residence of I. B. Stevens, Esq., in North East, Mrs. Hannah Burton, consort of the late John Burton of Millcreek, aged 78 years.

On the 18th inst., in Buffalo of Cholera, Mr. John W. Mills of this city, first Engineer of the steamer Louisiana, aged about 35 years.

On Sunday Evening last, the 18th inst., Frank William, youngest son of the Editor of this paper, aged one year and 10 months.

On the 15th inst., John Richard, son of John B. and Mary Fluke, of this city, aged 8 months.

On the 19th inst., in North East township, Mr. Wm. Crawford, in the 54th year of his age.

On the 20th ult., at the residence of his father, near Wattsburgh, Mr. John Titus Reed, aged 25 years and 3 months.

On Wednesday morning, the 21st inst., Frederick, infant son of Clark and Mary Ann M'Sparren, aged 9 months.

On the 9 h inst., Sarah Evelyn, infant daughter of J. F. Hall of this city, aged about 14 months.

Common Schools.

THE common schools in the Borough of Erie will be opened on Monday the 16th of September next. Application for employment as teachers may be made to any of the Directors previous to Saturday the 7th of September, when the candidates will meet the Directors at the East Ward School House, at 2, o'clock, P. M. for examination. By order of the Board.

Erie August 21. C. W. KELSO.

3t15 President.

CONCERT.

THE "BAKERS" ARE COMING!

THE BAKERS will give a Concert at the Reed House Hall, on Tuesday Evening, August 27 1850. Concert to commence at half past 7. Tickets 25 cents.

August 17, 1850. 2t14

WHEREAS, my wife Amy has left my house I hereby warn all persons not to trust her or harbor her, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

CHARLES R. ORCUTT.

Waterford, August 17, 1850. *3t15

NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the Erie and Edenboro Plank Road Company are hereby notified to pay twenty-five per cent. on their respective subscriptions, on or before the 20th day of September next. By order of the Board.

P. ARBUCKLE, Secretary.

August 21, 1850. 3t15

ERIE ACADEMY.

THE Fall Term of the Erie Academy commences on Monday, Sept 26th, 1850, under the superintendence of J. Henry Black, A. B., with competent Assistants.

J. C. Marshall, Prest.

T. Babbitt, Sec. Aug. 21.

1850. FALL TRADE. 1850.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

$10,000 Stock of Boots and Shoes.

OF my own manufacture, amongst which will be found

100 pair Mens Congress Gaiters.
300 " " Sewed Calf Boots.
500 " " Pegged " "
1000 " " " " Kip Boots.
1500 " " thick " "
500 " " " Brogans.
500 " " Kip, "
1000 " " Calf; "
500 " " Slips. "
2000 " Ladies' Calf Bootees.
500 " " Morocco. "
1500 " " Walking Shoes.
500 " " Slips.
500 " " Gaiter Boots.
500 " Misses " "
500 " " Calf "
2000 " Childrens and Cack Shoes.
1000 " Boys Boots.
1000 " " Brogans, with many other styles of Shoes not mentioned, all of which will be sold at as low prices as can be found elsewhere,

Aug. 21, 1850. J. H. FULLERTON.

Eastern Sole Leather.

ON hand for sale by the ton, hundred, or less quantity, heavy weight Spanish, middle do., second quality do., damaged do., heavy weight Slaughter, middle do., Oak; also, Jersey and French Calf-skins, country do., Bunes Ayres and Patna Kips, Upper Leather, Curacoa and Patna Morocco, Splits, Linings and Bindings, Lasts, Boot Trees, Crimps and Pegs at Rochester prices, and everything in the line of Shoe Findings and Kit.

Aug 21. J. H. FULLERTON.

Early Fall Goods.

J. D. CLARK begs leave to announce the first arrival of Fall Goods in town, consisting of elegant styles of Figd. Changeable, and Blk Dress and Mantilla Silks, Silk and Worsted Poplins, (an entirely new and most beautiful article,) Blk Silk Edgings, and many other articles, to which I would invite attention, but want of time forbids enumerating. Please call and see at No. 1 Reed House.

Aug. 21, 1850.

NEW GOODS.

RECEIVED at the Empire Store this day a few pieces of rich black Dress Silk. Silk Poplins, Blue Barage, Black Silk Laces edgings, Tartans, Dress and Book Muslins, new style of dress Trimmings, &c., &c. H. CADWELL.

Erie, August 21. n15

CONTRACTORS WANTED.

TO grade, bridge and plank the first five miles of the Erie & Edenboro Plank Road, south of Erie. Also to furnish sufficient plank for the same. JOHN GALBRAITH.

Erie, August 22, 1850. n15

LOTS FOR SALE.

ONE Lot within a mile of the Borough of Erie, situated on the Lake Road leading east, in Mill Creek township, being the east one-third of out-lot 147, having thereon a comfortable frame house, and barn, with an orchard of selected fruit. Also Lot No. 3 of Block No. 547 in the Borough of Erie. This lot fronts on twelfth street, 132 feet east of Holland. It is on the highest ground in the Block, and a level place for a building. Both of which lots will be sold cheap.

For further particulars enquire of Hon. Thomas H. Sill, of the Borough of Erie, or by letter, (post paid) addressed to the subscriber, at Meadville. JOHN H. MILLAR.

Erie, Aug. 21. n13

Small Bills at Par.

SMALL bills will continue to be received at par for Goods, or Debts, at Mrs. Curtis Millinery Store, State Street.

Erie, August 17, 1850.

SMALL NOTES.

ONE, Two, Three and Four Dollar Bills, will be received for goods at the Empire Stores, H. CADWELL.

August 17, 1850.

Small Bills Wanted.

I WILL continue to take and receive Small Notes of other States and Canada, for Goods, or any thing I have to sell. Also, I will receive them on debts due me and give change on them as hereto fore, at my store. C. B. WRIGHT.

August 17, 1850.

Notice to Debtors.

ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, are requested to call and settle the same immediately, as a longer indulgence cannot be given.

ALVIN THAYER.

Eagle Village, Aug. 17, 1850. 3t14

INGRAIN CARPETING for sale at as low prices as at any of the staging shops in town.

August 10, 1850. LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

A CARD,

DR. A. BEEBE would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons that he has declined the general practice of Medicine and Surgery in favor of Dr. J. L. STEWART—a gentleman whom he can most cheerfully recommend to the public as a well educated and experienced Physician, worthy of confidence and patronage.

Dr. B. will continue to practice obstetrics, attend to consultations, give advice and medicine in his office, and in all cases where it may be desired, assist Dr. Stewart in his practice.

Erie, April 19, 1850.

THE MERCHANTS' AND FARMERS'

STATE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., Of Harrisburg, Pa.,

INVITE the attention of the public to the principles upon which the business of the Company is conducted. The main object of the Company is to afford Merchants and Farmers an opportunity of procuring safe insurance upon their property at a moderate cost, and strictly upon the Mutual principle. In order to preserve this principle, the Directors have adopted the popular, safe, and equitable plan of classifying their risks, and have divided them into two classes. The first class is exclusively a Farmers' company, in which no property more hazardous than dwelling houses, out houses, and personal property therein will be insured. The second class is the Merchants, Company, in which may be insured the safe kinds of property,

The Company deem it indispensable to decline all risks which are commonly denominated Extra Hazardous; believing that if such risks are permitted to be mingled with those of the merchant and farmer, the premiums are likely to be disproportionate to the risks,—exacting from those who are insured upon the least hazardous property, more than a just and equal contribution to the expense of insurance. The Policy of each member will designate the class of risk with which he is associated, and the Cash Premiums and Deposite Note of each Class, and the assessments for which members may become liable, shall be held and assessed to pay the losses occurring in the respective Classes, to which they belong, and no other, and the general expenses of the Company shall be apportioned to each Class according to the amount insured in each.

Insurance may be made for from one to three years, in the Merchants' class, and one to five years, in the Farmers' class.

The very extraordinary success of the Company in accumulating a large fund in cash premiums, has placed the financial stability of the institution beyond any probable danger. The dividends which have been paid on expiring Policies in like companies, prove that the actual expense of insurance is very trifling, in a Mutual Office which is limited to the safer classes of risks.

DIRECTORS,

John P. Rutherford, Philo C. Sedgwick, Samuel T. Jones, Alonzo A. Carrier, A. J. Gillet, Harrisburg, Robert Klotz, Carbon Co., John B Packer, Northumberland.

JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, Pres't.

Albert J. Gillett, Sec'y.

For further particulars please inquire of

WM. N. LEWIS & CO., Agents, Erie, Pa.

August 17—6m

News by Telegraph to Erie.

By O'Reilly's Line for the Observer.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.

SENATE.—Messrs. Atchison, Foote, Pratt and Mason each advocated the amendment. Mr. Dayton rejoined to Mr. Pratt's remarks. Mr. Berrien said he could not vote for the amendment. It was in his opinion unconstitutional. The U. S. Gov. ought not and could not properly be made responsible for the value of fugitive slaves, who might be lost to their owners because of the acts of a lawless mob. Mr. Mason contended that it was a constitutional duty of the Federal government to see that fugitive slaves was restored. The debate was continued to near four o'clock, when without taking a vote the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House occupied the whole day in debating the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill. An amendment was adopted appropriating the necessary sum for new Charge de Affairs to new countries after which the house adjourned. It is said that the committee to investigate the charges against Mr. Giddings for abstracting letters from the post office, will report against that gentleman.

Information has been received of frauds by the government officers in California which will cast Galphinism into the shade.

NEW YORK, August 21.

The Steamer *Philadelphia* arrived 7 A. M., with two weeks later intelligence from California.

She left Chagres on the 8th of August and Kingston, Jamaica, on the 10th.

She brings 131 passengers and 800,000 dollars in dust.

The news from the mines is encouraging.

A speculating feeling has been exhibited in flour.

Chili has been sold at $15 per sack.

Mess Beef at an advance.

Mess Pork has recovered.

Butter, Lard and Cheese selling to a considerable extent.

Gold dust $16@16¼ per oz.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22, 1850.

SENATE.—Mr. Baldwin presented resolutions from the Conn. Legislature, which was ordered to be printed.—Mr. Underwood introduced an amendment to the rule to provide for laying amendments on the table, without laying the bill on the table.

The bill to regulate intercourse with Indian tribes is now under discussion.

HOUSE.—Mr. Richardson moved for a committee of the whole, urging the importance of getting through with the appropriation bill which he thought would be disposed of to-day. Agreed to.

The diplomatic bill was then resumed, and various amendments considered. One offered by Mr. Holmes, appropriating 35,000 dollars to continue the publication of works of the exploring expedition. Rejected.

One by Mr. Bailey of $8,000 to repair Custon House at Portland. Adopted. By Mr. Fuller of $3,000 for Castle Maine, adopted. Pending further amendments without a quorum; rose and reported.

NEW YORK, August 22—3 P. M.

SMITH O'BRIEN.—An adjourned meeting of the friends of this Irish patriot was held last evening at Montgomery Hall. Ten released English convicts lately arrived in this city. It appears they were sent from Bermuda by the British authorities, and their pardon was granted on the condition of their coming to the United States and settling. Three or four of them have been arrested, one in a state of intoxication. The Mayor has Telegraphed to Washington for instructions how to act in the matter.

The Crescent City has arrived with two days later news from California.

BOSTON, August 21.

In the towns heard from in the 2d district, Mr. Upham, whig, lacks 93 votes of an election. In the 4th, neither the whig or free soil candidate will come within a thousand votes of an election.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22, 2½ P. M.

Flour $4 41a4 50½ for common to good state; $4 50a4 75 for Mich. old, and $4 81a5, for new.

GRAIN.—Fair demand for wheat. Sales 9900 mixed Canadian, at $1.

Corn firm, sales 9000 at 64a64½ cts for western mixed, 63 cts inslip for northern yellow and 61 cts for heated.

Provisions dull—prices remain firm.

Lard at 5¾a6 cts.

ANVILS AND VICES for sale at Buffalo prices by LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

SIMON PURE.—A good pure article of old Pale Oard, used in Cholera times, can be found at WRIGHT'S.

August 10, 1850.

CISTREN and Well Pumps, together with led pipe, for sale cheap by LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

112 KEGS Cut Nails for sale cheap by LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

PEPSIN,

An Artificial Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice!

A GREAT DASPEPSIA CURER.

Prepared from the RENNET, or the fourth Stomach of the ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., No. 11, North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for *Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility*, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice.

One half a teaspoonful of this fluid, infused in water, will digest or dissolve *Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours*, out of the stomach.

DIGESTION.

DIGESTION is chiefly performed in the stomach by the aid of a fluid which freely exudes from the inner coat of that organ, when in a state of health, called the Gastric Juice. This fluid is the *Great Solvent of the Food, the Purifying, Preserving, and Stimulating* Agent of the stomach and intestines. Without it there will be no digestion—no conversion of food into blood, and no nutrition of the body; but rather a foul, torpid, painful, and destructive condition of the whole digestive apparatus. A weak, half dead, or injured stomach produces no good Gastric Juice, and hence the disease, distress and debility which ensue.

PEPSIN AND RENNET.

PEPSIN is the chief element, or *great digesting principle* of the Gastric Juice. It is found in great abundance in the solid parts of the human stomach after death, and sometimes causes the stomach to digest itself, or eat itself up. It is also found in the stomach of animals, as the ox, calf, &c. It is the material used by farmers in making cheese, called Rennet, the effect of which has long been the special wonder of the dairy. The curdling of milk is the first process of digestion. Rennet possesses astonishing power. The stomach of a calf will curdle nearly one thousand times its own weight of milk. Baron Liebig states, that "One part of Pepsin dissolved in sixty thousand parts of water, will digest meat and other food." Diseased stomachs produce no good Gastric Juice, Rennet or Pepsin. To show that this want may be perfectly supplied, we quote the following

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE.

BARON LIEBIG, in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: "An Artificial Digestive Fluid may be readily prepared from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the Calf, in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs, will be *softened, changed, and digested, just in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach.*"

DR. PERERA, in his famous treatise on "Food and Diet," published by Wilson & Co., New York, page 35, states the same great fact, and describes the method of preparation. There are few higher authorities than Dr. Pereria.

Dr. JOHN W. DRAPER, Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College of the University of New York, in his "Text Book of Chemistry," page 380, says: "It has been a question whether artificial digestion could be performed—but it is now universally admitted that it may be."

Professor DUNGLISON, of Philadelphia, in his great work on human Physiology, devotes *more than fifty pages* to the examination of this subject. His experiments with Dr Beaumont on the Gastric Juice, obtained from the living human stomach and from animals are well known. "In all cases," he says, "digestion occurred as perfectly in the *artificial* as in the *natural* digestions."

As a Dyspepsia Curer,

Dr. HOUGHTON'S preparation of PEPSIN has produced the most *marvelous effects*, curing cases of *Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Delirium*, and *Dyspeptic Consumption*, supposed to be on the very verge of the grave. It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement—but authenticated certificates have been given of more than

200 *REMARKABLE CURES!*

In Philadelphia, New York and Boston alone. These were nearly all desperate cases, and the cures were not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent.

It is a great *Nervous Antidote*, and from the astonishingly small quantity necessary to produce a healthy digestion, is believed to act upon

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC PRINCIPLES!

There is no form of old Stomach Complaints which it does not seem to reach and remove at once. No matter how they may be, it GIVES INSTANT RELIEF! *A single dose removes all the unpleasant symptoms*, and it only needs to be repeated for a short time to make these good effects permanent. PURITY OF BLOOD and VIGOR OF BODY, follow at once. It is particularly excellent in cases of Nausea, Vomiting, Cramps, Soreness of the pit of the Stomach, distress after eating, low, cold state of the blood, heaviness, lowness of spirits, despondency, emaciation, weakness, tendency to insanity, suicide, &c. Price, ONE DOLLAR per bottle. One bottle will often effect a lasting cure.

PEPSIN IN POWDERS,

SENT BY MAIL, FREE OF POSTAGE.

For convenience of sending to all parts of the country, the Direct ive Matter of the Pepsin is put up in the form of Powders, with directions to be dissolved in diluted alcohol, water, or syrup by the patient. These powders contain just the same matter as the bottles, but *twice the quantity for the same price*, and will be sent by mail *free of Postage*, for one dollar sent (post paid) to Dr. J. S. HOUGHTON, No. 11 North Eighth street, Philadelphia.

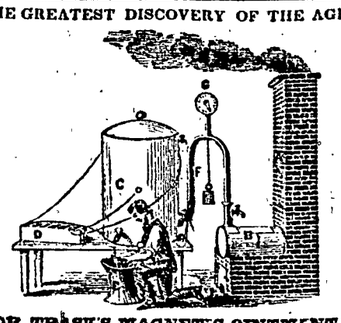
Six packages for five dollars. Every package and bottle bears the written signature of J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., Sole Proprietor.

**Agents wanted in every town in the United States. Very liberal discounts given to the trade. Druggists, Postmasters, and Booksellers are desired to act as agents.

Carter & Brother, No. 6, Reed House, and Dr. P. Hall, No. 1 Hughes' Block, are agents for Erie.

August 17, 1y14

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!



DR. TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT.

THE following from Dr. Hunnell, a noted Physician; who has sold over 900 Bottles within the last ten months. Hear him.

DR. HUNELL.—SIR: I write to give you some account of the admirable effects produced by the use of Doct. Trask's Magnetic Ointment in my own practice as a physician. The following cases have all been under my own observation, and by my own prescription.

CASE 1st.—A Mrs. More, who was given up to die by *three* celebrated physicians, as being in the *last stage of Consumption*, by the use of the Magnetic Ointment has regained her health, and is now as well as ever, and has been for the last six months.

CASE 2d.—Some time in July last, I was called to see Mrs. A'en living some 22 miles distant. Her case had been given up by several physicians. She was first attacked by *malignant dysentery*, followed by severe inflammation of the bowels. I arrived about 6 o'clock in the evening, and found her in a very danger ous situation, apparently on the brink of the grave. I commenced applying the ointment freely to the stomach and bowels, attended with some simple remedies administered internally, and by morning I found her so much better that I left her home, with directions to continue the use of the Ointment. She fully recovered in a few days, and is now enjoying good health.

CASE 3d.—A Mr. Winters had lost nearly all his hair, had been *bald* for many years; by the use of *three bottles of the Magnetic Ointment, had his hair entirely restored*, and now has as beautiful a head of hair as any man could wish. His age is about 50 years

CASE 4th.—A son of Mr. Warren of this town, 11 years of age, had been afflicted with the Asthma from his cradle. He had the benefit of the best medical advice that a loving and wealthy father could procure without avail. It was one of the most aggravated cases I ever saw; he was emaciated almost to a skeleton. By the use of a few bottles of the Ointment he was *thoroughly cured*, and for 7 months past has enjoyed robust health.

CASE 5th.—This was an extreme case of *inflammation of the spine*, of long standing; had a variety of treatment from no less than *eight* different physicians, without receiving benefit—was cured by the use of only four bottles of the Magnetic Ointment.—This was four months ago, and the lady (a Mrs. Dunham) is still in good health and able to attend to her usual household duties.—I have treated two cases of *Granular Sore Eyes* with the Ointment both of the patients so *nearly blind*, as to need an attendant to lead them from place to place. One of them had been afflicted 18 years, the other about 9 years. They had tried the best physicians in the state, without benefit; and one of them had been under the treatment of the celebrated Doct. Muzzy, of Cincinnati, for eighteen months, and had expended hundreds of dollars in vain efforts to effect a cure. They are now, by use of the Magnetic Ointment, nearly or quite cured, and are able to read and attend to ordinary business. I have used the Ointment in a number of cases of the Piles, and *in no case has it failed to give immediate relief, and generally a permanent cure*. I have also used it beneficially in several cases of Erysipelas. And last but not least, I have within the last year cured four cases of CANCER by the use of the *Magnetic Ointment* alone!!

From a thorough trial of the Ointment in nearly every disease for which it is recommended, I can confidently recommend it to be one of the most useful remedies ever offered to the public.

Respectfully yours,

BURTON HUBBELL, M. D.

Dated Amelia, Ohio, Jan. 27, 1850.

Sold in Erie, Pa., by Carter & Brother, wholesale and retail—L. S. Jones, Girard, B. C. Town, North East, and by one agent in every town in the state.

E. K. CRANDALL, Traveling agent.

August 17, 1850. 1y11

Administration Notice.

LETTERS of administration of the estate of Harvy Cook, late of Girard township, dec'd having been granted to the subscriber, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it are requested to present them legally authenticated for settlement.

May 22, 1850.—6t13 JEREMIAH DAVIS, Adm'r

EXPRESS ARRIVAL AT THE EMPIRE.

JUST received a large lot of fine goods, and for sale at less prices than can be bought in Erie.

GREAT BARGAINS.

I will now close my stock of Summer Dress Goods at New York cost, such as Lawns, Barrages, Silk Tissues, Silk Grenadines, Silk Poplins &c. Also 1 offer 1500 yards of choice Carpets at a small advance from factory prices, bargains that cannot often be find.

N. B. I shall not attempt to impose upon this intelligent community by selling to them three or four pieces of Lawns for less than what I paid for them in New York, in order to put this in the papers as a sample of my low prices. My prices are uniform and low. I will double my proposal to any one that will match quantity, quality and prices. H. CADWELL.

Erie, July 29, 1850. n10

Glass Jars.

LARGE assortment of Jars, all sizes; Glass Preserve Jars, Fancy Preserve and Steeple Top Jars for sale by D. S. CLARK.

MACCARONI and Vermacilli, for sale by July 26 D. S. CLARK.

CURRY POWDER, in half and quarter pound packages, for sale. D. S. CLARK.

GRINDSTONES.—Five tons BUREA Grindstones for sale by the ton or at retail. J. H. FULLERTON.

FURTHER ARRIVALS BY EXPRESS.

"A word to the wise is sufficient."

I AM constantly receiving and *selling* the *cheapest Goods* in town, and would briefly announce another arrival this morning of Dress Goods, which the Ladies will find beautiful indeed, and in price as far below anything in Erie, as the puffing from some quarters proves short of convincing proof of cheapness to purchasers.

It is not my purpose now to spend time and room with a catalogue of prices. I will give prices to the full satisfaction of all as I sell the goods. However, from remarking on this subject, having recently observed some swelling advertisement quoting Lawns at 8 cents, and some other articles in proportion, that doubtless all who read this advertisement, and have just been buying of me full yard wide and perfectly fast colored Lawns at 6¼ cents, are satisfied on the score of my being undersold at the rate of fifteen per cent by any one in this city. If I mistake not they are *better* satisfied that I am selling 3lb per cent cheaper than *some* at least. But I confine not this matter to Lawns, or Ginghams, or Prints. Let it here be distinctly understood, that within the range of a *DRY GOODS* trade, from a paper of Needles to a Three Ply Carpet, I am "undersold up" and prepared for any competition in Erie, whether from those long in trade, or from those of mushroom growth and "have a little yet to learn" in the Dry Goods department. Puff and Blaze away gentlemen, I am always on hand. Customers, the goods are here: the quantities sufficient are here—the BARGAINS are here. A word or two again soon.

J. D. CLARK.

Erie, July 13, 1850. n9

MORE CARPETS!

WISHING to keep pace with the demand (late in the season as it is) I have been receiving an addition to my stock of Carpets, all of which I offer at prices far enough below any thing in Erie to stop any lengthy arguments with buyers. They are warranted to MATCH beautifully in figure, this being the only match that can be made of them, for when compared with other stocks in town they greatly *overmatch* in style and quality, while at the same time they as far *undermatch* in price.

N. B.—I will not impose upon this intelligent community by advertising an *extra arrival* of Dress Goods at *cost*, (I never sell goods at *quite so recent* a purchase, not even of my own importation at cost.) My stock of Summer Dress Goods (6 cts. Lawns included) is nearly disposed of, and the remaining part I shall continue to sell at reasonably small profits and warrant prices lower than any thing of that kind advertised at cost, (6 cts. Lawns no exception.)

J. D. CLARK.

Erie, July 27, 1850.

The Erie County Mutual Insurance Company

CONTINUE to Insure Building, Goods, Wares and Merchandise, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS:

J. C. Marshall, J. A. Tracy, Wm. Beatty,
J. H. Williams, Thos. Stewart, G. Sanford,
S. Jackson, Thos. Wills, C. M. Tibbals,
W. H. Townsend, Geo. Selden, H. Sherman,
J. C. Spencer,
G. SANFORD, President,

GEORGE SELDEN, Secretary.
J. C. Spencer, Treasurer
E. W. GERRISH, Agent and Surveyor.

Erie, June 29, 1850. y7

FIVE Hundred Gallons Linseed Oil, two hundred do. Spts. Turpentine, one hundred and fifty do. Copal Varnish, enoch and umiture, by CARTER & BROTHER.

NEW GOODS!!

J. H. FULLERTON would inform his customers and the public generally that he has began to receive his Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS—embracing a large and well selected stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, and HARDWARE,

Also a very full assortment of STRAW GOODS, embracing almost every desirable style of Bonnets—Panama, Leghorn and Palm Hats, Artificial Flowers, &c., all of which will be sold at as low prices as can be found in this city.

Erie, May 11, 1850t 52

GOLD PENS.

THOSE in want of a good Gold Pen at a reduced price, are invited to call and examine our stock, consisting of 30 doz. assorted sizes, they are made by Beers & Clark, New York, and warranted a No. 1 Pen. In all cases when the points fail by fair usage a new one will be furnished without charge. Give them a trial. Sold only by WM N. LEWIS, CO.

Erie, July 13, 1850.

To Let.

A PART of the Dwelling House now fitting up next to the Fleming Block, on Fifth street.

Apply to C. B. WRIGHT.

June 6.

JUST received, and for sale low for Cash, 50 Barrels Flour, 30 bbls. White Fish, 20 Patent Horse Rakes, and 25 bbls. white Plaster or hard finish, at the Empire Stores. July 29.

SPLENDID JEWELRY.—Embracing Pins, Bracelets, Lockets Chains, Pencils, Ear Rings, and lots of pretty things for the Ladies. G. LOOMIS Co., state st., Nearly opposite Empire Stores,

LOOKING GLASSES & LAMPS.—A splendid assortment just opened by G. LOOMIS & Co, State st, July 6. Nearly opposite Empire store.

PITTSBURGH STORE.

NO. 2. FLEMING BLOCK.

New Goods and Great Bargains. Cash System Adopted!

JUST received and every day receiving, at the Pittsburgh Store, an extensive and full assortment of fresh cheap GROCERIES, bought at New York, Pittsburgh and Buffalo since the fall in prices, which, in addition to my former stock must and will be sold at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, as low as the lowest in Erie or any other place west of Buffalo, for any kind of produce which I can find a want for, and some things for *Cash*, if not crowded on me in too large quantities.

Country Merchants and Farmers are invited to call when they want Groceries; as I have adopted the Cash system and will give them the full worth of their money.

N. B. I have concluded to take Gold and Silver at par for a few weeks longer, notwithstanding the alarming news from California. JOHN McCANN.

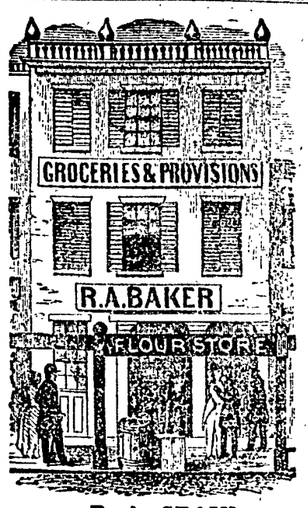
Erie, June 8 No. 2 Fleeming Block

TO DAIRYMEN AND OTHERS.

CHEESE VATS with Boilers ready made and made to order. Also, Milk Pans of different sizes, Strainers, Strainer Pails, Dish Kettles, large and small, Coffee Pots and Boilers of different sizes, Tea Pots, Dish Pans, Square Pans, Canal Lamps, and Canal Pumps. In short, a good assortment of Tin and Japan Ware kept constantly on hand. Also, Copper works of all kinds made and repaired in the best manner and at the shortest notice.

Country Merchants wishing to make bills of Tin Ware, can be accommodated with a liberal discount.

Erie, April 19, 1850.



R. A. CRAIN,

BEGS leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that having bought out most of the stock of R. A. Baker, he will continue the

Grocery & Provision, Business,

and will sell at prices, as heretofore, to suit all customers. He has just received from the east an addition to his stock, which will be sold low for *Cash, and Cash only*. He therefore hopes his friends will give him a call, as he intends by strict attention to business to merit the patronage of all.

R. A. CRAIN,

Erie, April 13, 1850. Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

LOOK HERE! FARMERS & WOOL-GROWERS, AT THE

Eagle Woolen Factory, Fairview.

WE are just finishing our SPLENDID NEW FACTORY, and fitting it up in the best and substantial manner; and having the best machinery, the best workmen, and are determined to take the best care of every thing, we intend to manufacture in a superior style Cassimeres and Cloths of every desirable quality and color; also, all kinds of striped and fancy Goods for Gents' and Boys Pants; also all kinds of Flannels and Blankets.

We will manufacture either by the yard, on shares or exchange cloth for wool, as our customers may prefer, at our usual rates.

In addition to our splendid new machinery, we have bought out Messrs. Caughey's entire stock of machinery, which is all new, of eastern make, and built on the most improved principle.

We are also providing machinery for the manufacture of BROADCLOTH, being determined to prove to citizens of this and the adjoining States that *a good and beautiful cloth can be manufactured* in Pennsylvania as in the Eastern States, or in Europe, from the same quality of wool.

Carding and Spinning done in the best manner. We respectfully invite the public to call and see.

M'CREARY, THORNTON & CO.

Eagle Factory, Fairview, April 29, 1850. 51

100 TONS FLAX WANTED!

THE subscribers will pay $8 a ton for 100 Ton Flax Straw (half cash and half goods,) at their Mill, north of Walnut creek. The Flax after the seed has been thrashed out, to be rotted properly and broken by horses in the field. For a first rate article, a good staple and sufficiently, but *not too much* rotted, we will pay the above price.

To Flax growers who will call upon us at the Mill or in Erie, we will furnish some suggestions relative to rotting and breaking the Flax, which will tend very much to abridge their labor.

MARVIN & PERKINS

May 18, 1850. *Keystone Paper Mills*

SOME THINGS CAN BE DONE AS WELL AS OTHERS!

THE Subscriber would beg leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he has just opened for the SPRING TRADE the largest and best assortment of Clothe, Cassimeres and Coatings that has ever been exhibited in this market, and which will be sold at the lowest price for CASH. We will have at all times a large and good assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, consisting of Dress and Frock Coats, Summer Coats, Business Coats, Sack Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Cravats fancy and plain, fine and superfine Suspenders, Lambs Wool and Cotton under Shirts and Drawers. Also a good assortment of white Shirts and Shirt Collars of all grades and prices, which will be sold CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Persons wishing to purchase Clothing for CASH, will do well to call and examine Goods and prices. My Clothing is cut by myself, made in Erie, and is warranted to be well made in any Shop in Erie or this state, notwithstanding the low wages that is made by some about slop shop, cutting, &c. Persons wishing their

Clothing made to Order

Can have their measures taken and clothing made, and if not suited with them when done, they will not be asked to take them away. We don't wish our friends to think we are gassing, but would have them call and examine Goods and Prices for themselves. We will be happy at all times to show our Goods, compare prices, cut or make with the best in this or any other city. We would like to have all wanting anything in our line to give us a call, and we think we can satisfy them that "Some things can be done as well as others!"

Cutting done on the shortest notice and warranted.

Erie April 27, 1850. JOHN M. JUSTICE.

KEOGHS' BUFFALO Piano Forte Manufactory,

Niagara Street, Corner of Mohawk.

A. J. KEOGH & Co, Piano Forte manufacturers from New York, respectfully announce to the citizens of Buffalo and Erie, and the surrounding country, that they have established a manufactory of Piano Fortes, as above, and have now on hand a number of Instruments of their own manufacture, to which they invite the attention of Amateurs and professional Musicians or others in want of a real good instrument. Having conducted the business of one of the largest Piano Manufactories in the city of New York for several years, with perfect success, they have a reputation in warranting their instruments for beauty of finish, ease of touch, and volume and richness of tone, equal to any of Eastern manufacture; and as they use no wood but what has been thoroughly seasoned, both by the action of time as well as artificial means, they can safely assure you who may favor them with their patronage, that their instruments shall be unsurpassed in durability, as well as the other qualities of a superior Piano.

Piano Fortes of six, six and a half and seven octaves, constantly on hand—and instruments of any peculiar shape desired, will be made to order.

One of the above instruments can now be seen at the dwelling of D. McAllaster, on 10th street. A call is solicited.

A call is respectfully solicited. A. J. KEOGH, J. KEOGH,

Buffalo, April 20, 1850. 1y19

G. LOOMIS & CO.

Clock, Watch and Jewelry Establishment, State street, nearly opposite the Empire Stores.

Erie, Pa.

ARE now *receiving* from New York a large addition to their former stock of GOODS, embracing all the new desirable articles suited to the trade, which they propose to dispose of to the public at a small advance from cost, for with *reasonable* facilities of obtaining goods from Importers and Manufactures, they calculate on not being undersold for the present at least, in the great Rail and Plank Road city of Erie.

Employing none but the best of Workmen, together with Engines for making new work, the mechanical branch of their business pertaining to Watches, Jewelery and Engraving, will be done in a manner unsurpassed by any for style, in the western country.—The highest price paid in cash for old Gold and Silver. Articles bought here exchanged in any style desired without charge.

Erie, July 6, 1850.

CHEAP HARDWARD STORE.

I HAVE just received the balance of my stock, among which can be found IRON and STEEL of all sizes, Round Boxes, Malcable Castings, Anvils, Vices, Smith's Bellows, Axle Arms, steel springs, (eastern) brass bands, colt, log, trace, halter and jack chains, spikes, both wrought and cut, nails from 2d. to 40d., barrel, floor, pence, finishing and wrought nails, horse shoes and nails, strap hinges, hooks and hinge, friction rollers, mullery, mill cross cut and circular saws, spades hoes, wrenches, of various patterns, a good assortment of

Mechanic's Tools.

Broadaxes (Bartons & Simmon's) adzes, planes and plane iron brace and bitts, hammers, hatchets, sand paper, files, chiscls, (Barion's) gouges, augers, auger bitts, auger and chissel handles, bed screws, mah knobs, hand, pannel, compass, felloe, *tenon and* rib saws, spoke shaves, screw drivers, bevels, spirit levels box wood rules, steel squares, try squares, draw shaves, oil stones of a superior quality, &c. RUFUS REED.

June 1. No. 3, Reed House

STRAY COW.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber on the 29th of July, a large red and white speckled line-back Cow. The said cow is dry, about eight years old, with a slit in the right ear, and broad horns. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take it away. WILLIAM WATTLES.

Springfield August 10, 1850. *2t13

NEW NOVELS.

JUST received at O. Spafford's, corner of French and Sixth streets,

Confessions of Con. Cregan, by Chas. Lever.
Star of the Fallen, by Newton M Curtis.
The Coriuthian Maid, by Alex. Dumas.
Paul Jones, by "
St. James, or the Court of Queen Anne, by Ainsworth.
Rose Foster, or the Mysteries of the Court of London, by G. W. Reynolds.
The Comic Wandering Jew.
The Empire City, or New York by Night and Day, by Lippard.

Together with many others, amusing, interesting and instructive. Remember the place, Corner of French and Sixth sts.

ERIE WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE Proprietors have on hand about 12,000 yards of Plain, Black, Brown, Olive, Steele mixed, and Gray Cloths and Cassinetts, and Baird, Cassimeres and Tweeds, which they are prepared to exchange for Wool, on a little *better terms* than heretofore. Having added considerable new machinery, and employed *experienced Eastern workman, we are* now prepared to do ample justice to all who may favor us with a call. We have made arrangements to manufacture Plaid Flannels, for women and children wear. We continue to Full Dye and dress *Domestic* Cloth, and Manufacture *Wool*, at our usual Rates.

We will pay *Cash* for Wool at the highest price the Market will justify. MEHAFFEY & BREWSTER.

E fe, May 1, 1850. 5?1

CONGRESS GAITERS.—Having obtained a patent of H. B. Day, of New York, to manufacture the Congress Gaiters, I shall keep a full assortment of Ladie's and Gentlemen's Congress Gaiters, which far exceed all other Gaiters for ease and well as beauty. J. H. FULLERTON.

May 9, 1850.

Great Bargains in New Spring and Summer Goods.

I AM now receiving a large and well selected assortmen for Spring and Summer Goods, which have been bought in New York since the very great reduction from early spring prices. My entire spring purchase will be found a good profit cheaper than any Goods bought early in the season. Comparison invited—competition I defy. C. M. TIBBALS.

Erie, May 4, 1850. Cheapside.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

MRS. CURTIS has again the pleasure of announcing to the Ladies of Erie and vicinity, that she has returned from the city with a large assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of a great variety of Bonnets, Ribbons, Caps and, Collars, Lace Capes, Flowers, Tabs, &c., &c., Gloves, Mitts and Hosiery of best quality. Her selection of Straw Goods and Ribbons is unusually large, comprising the very style, which will be sold at wholesale or retail; Hair Combs, Embroidery Patterns, &c., with many other Fancy Articles.

Mrs Curtis having purchased an improved Machine for Pressing, she is prepared to clean and press Straw Bonnets with dispatch, and in the latest styles.

Erie, April 20, 1850.

50 KEGS Nails, from 3 to 40, for sale by GEO. SELDON & SON.
May 18, 1850.

$5000 STOCK of Boots and Shoes, all of my own manufacture, embracing as great a variety as can be found at any establishment west of New York—also a full assortment of Shoe Kit and Findings, J. H. FULLERTON.

May 11, 1850,

PARASOLS AND SHADES.—*The largest stock in town can* be had at C. B. WRIGHT'S.

SHEEP SHEARS, the best in town, are to be found at *the* Hardware Store, No. 3, Reed House.

LAMP AND LARD OIL AND CANDLES. A superior quality of Lamp and Lard Oil, and Sperm and Tallow Candles, for sale by J. H. BURTON.

1850. WALBRIDGE'S LINE. 1850.

BUFFALO & CLEVELAND DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

THIS LINE, consisting of the Steamers TECUMSEH, Capt. J. G. HUFF, DIAMOND, Capt. F. S. MILLER, and FASHION, Capt R. G. EVANS, will run, during the season of Navigation, between *Buffalo* and Cleveland, touching at the intermediate ports, as follows:

Bound Up.	Bound Down.
Leave Buffalo 10 A. M.	Leave Cleveland 5 P. M.
" Erie 2 P. M.	" Erie 8 A. M.
Arrive at Clev. 7 A. M.	Arrive at Buffalo 5 P. M.

Connecting at Dunkirk with Stages for Jamestown at Erie with R. G. Park's Packet Line for Pittsburgh, and at Cleveland with Steamers for Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit and Chicago, daily.

The Boats of this Line are all staunch, fast and comfortable, having Upper Cabins and Promenade Decks.

Buffalo, April '20—6m GEO. B. WALBRIDGE.

1850.

THROUGH TO BEAVER IN 36 HOURS!

CLARK, PARKS & CO'S.

BEAVER AND ERIE DAILY EXPRESS PACKET LINE, TO PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS, &c., &c.

THE above Line is composed of first class PACKET BOATS, leaving Erie daily at 6 o'clock, A. M. Connecting at Beaver with the River Packets for PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS, &c., affording altogether the cheapest, easiest and most pleasant route to all places on the Ohio River.

W. C. CLELAND, *Agent.*

Office at Brown's Hotel, corner of State Street and the Public Square, and the Packet Landing.

N. B.—Spatford's Erie and Pittsburgh Express is run in connection with this line, by which all kinds of Express business will be transacted with promptness and dispatch.

Erie, April, 13, 1850. tf13

1850.

TROY & MICHIGAN LAKE BOAT LINE.

SABBATH EXCEPTED ON ERIE CANAL.

CARGOES INSURED.

FOR the transportation of Freight and Passengers between New York and Buffalo, without the detention or reshipment at Albany or Troy, *connecting with* GEO. B. WALBRIDGE'S DAILY LINE OF STEAMBOATS between Buffalo and Erie.

WHEELER, TRACY & CO. Proprietors; D. C. FANNING, Agent, 19 Coenties Slip, corner of Front-st, (up stairs,) New-York.

AGENTS.

S. McKISSICK, Albany; G. B. WALBRIDGE, Buffalo; JOSIAH KELLOGG, Erie.

Mark Packages "T. & M. L. B. L." and ship daily, Sabbath excepted, from MIDDLE PIER, COENTIES' SLIP.

A. WHEELER, GEO. H. TRACY. E. BACKUS.

Erie, March 23, 1850, 45tf.

Now Goods again, by express.

WE are again opening a beautiful stock of SUMMER dress goods just received by Express, consisting of beautiful embroidered, plain, and set flowered Borazes, set flowered and plain Swiss Mull and Lawn, Canton and China Silk and Linen Luster; Borage, delaine, shawls, scarfs, gloves hosiery, &c. which are offered cheap to make room for another lot expected in a few days at the corner of C. B. WRIGHT.

May 25, 1850.

New Store! New Goods!! and New Prices!!!

COMPTON & HAVERSTICK,

NO. 8, REED HOUSE,

DESIRE to call the attention of the Public to their store, which they have opened and intend conducting entirely on the pay system, being convinced, from experience, that it is the only JUST, TRUE, AND SAFE principle for all parties. Our stock consists of *Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Glassware, &c., &c.*, together with pure *Foreign Liquors*, Brandy, Gin, Rum, and Wines of all descriptions. Domestic whiskey of our own manufacture, for which we challenge comparison with any brought from the east or west, in every particular, proof and price.

All we ask of the public is to call and examine our stock, which we keep of every description, believing as we do, that prices, style and quality will prove satisfactory. Goods exchanged for produce of all kinds. JOHN COMPTON,

Erie, May, 23, 1850. H. B. HAVERSTICK.

GRAVE STONES—MONUMENTS!

AT 111 FRENCH STREET,

MAY be found a choice assortment of Fine American Marble, of various sizes, suitable for Head Stones, Tomb Tables, &c., which will be sold at prices that cannot fail to suit purchasers. *Please call and examine quality and prices before purchasing* of travelling agents, by so doing you will save one-third of your money. R. PELTON.

Erie, March 9, 1850. 1y13

NEW STORE!

No. 3, Reed House, French Street, Erie, Pa.

J. & H. WHIPPLE, respectfully inform the public that they have this day opened the largest and best stock of Imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars ever offered in this part of the country consisting of the following articles, viz.: 6 half pipes Port Wine, 6 do. Madeira; 5 do. Sherry; 5 do. Malaga; 2 bbls. Jamaica Rum; 5 do. Old Monongahela Whiskey; 10 half and quarter pipes Otard and Signet Brandy; 10 eighths do.; 5 bbls Cherry do.; 5 pipes Holland Gin; 1 pipe St. Croix Rum, 1 pipe old Irish Whiskey, and 25,000 Spanish Cigars, of different brands.

The above articles were taken from the Custom House in New York by us on the 21st of October last, and are warranted as pure as any ever imported. Country dealers are particularly invited to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere as we are confident we can sell cheaper than can be bought in this State or New York for Cash. Grain of all kinds wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid. tf27

Erie, November 21, 1849.

Come One! Come All!!

THOSE who wish to see the largest and best assortment and to purchase the cheapest goods ever offered in this City, will call at No. 121, Cheapside, where we are receiving daily, the latest styles, and cheapest goods ever offered in this City, to which we invite the attention of our old customers and the public generally. Our stock comprises a general assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Nails, &c. Don't forget to call and examine our stock, as we *will* sell a little cheaper than the cheapest. SMITH JACKSON.

Erie, May 11, 1850.

Prints and Ginghams.

ANY quantity of French, English, Scotch and American Ginghams, some as cheap as one shilling a yard, fast colors, or money refunded. Prints in great varieties of style; madder colors at 6d a yard, warranted fast. C. M. TIBBALS.

TOO GALLS. Ohio pressed and turned Stone Ware, consisting of Churns, Jars, Butter Jars, Milk Crocks &c &c or sale cheap at the Keystone Grocery, No. 7, Poor People. Ro. T. W. MOORE.S

Erie, Nov. 19, 1849.

SOAP.—A large lot of superior Hard Soap, for family use, from an Eastern Manufactory for sale at eastern prices by the Box. A supply will at all times be kept on hand, and dealers and families will do well to call and examine qualities and prices; for sale on consignment by R. O. HULBERT.

Erie May 4, 1850. 5?

☞Bargains Without Precedent.

J. D. CLARK has just returned again from New York, having purchased a stock of Goods adapted *Expressly to the Summer Trade*, which he offers at prices *so far below* any thing ever offered before in Erie, that he has no apprehension of any customers leaving his store without goods who look at them, notwithstanding all the gasconading about low prices, mamoth stocks, &c., elsewhere. ☞No humbug☜ about this. More on this subject hereafter. Goods arriving daily at

Erie, June 6. No. 1 Reed House.

Just Returned From New York.

W. H. KNOWLTON & SON have just returned from New York with a very extensive assortment of WATCHES and JEWELRY and other articles in their line. Give us a call. June 6.

SHEEP SHEERS.—Wilkin's straight Sheep Sheers for sale by May 18, 1850 LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

For the Ladies.

SILKS.—Plain Plaid and Striped Chamelion, Gro de Rhine, Gro de Sein, Gro de India, Loulard, Toaland and Florence silks by S. JACKSON

GINGAANS, Plain and Plaid Chambray, French, Scotch, German and American, from 1 to 3s. per yd. by JACKSON.

COLORED Cotton warp, cotton yarn, batts, wicking, &c., at the lowest prices for cash or approved credit.

May 11, 1850. C. M. TIBBALS.

BONNETS, Ribbons, Artificials and Parasols, a good assortment just received by GEO. SELDEN & SON.

MANTILLA SILKS AND FRINGES, a few pieces just received, which can be bought cheap as WRIGHT'S.

BARRAGES and Lawns, plain and figured of all colors and qualities at JACKSON'S

SPRING STYLES PAPER HANGING.

THE subscribers have received by Rail Road a large assortment of Paper Hanging & Bordering. Also Window Paper, which be sold cheap. G. SELDON & SON.

Hold Up! Walk Up and see the Bang Up!!

THE public are invited to call at the Erie Steam Foundry, or at our Store, and examine the last *Paragon* of Cooking Stoves, just got out with an uncommon large Oven, high enough to bake a large Turkey on its feet, while six loves of bread are baking around it. The "noise and confusion" it has made East, has induced the characteristic name of BANG UP. One who lately saw nine loaves of beautifully baked bread, taken from the oven at one time, "was reminded of the capacity of a small pig which drank two quarts of whey at a draught, and did not then fill the measure which contained the whey into four inches." See certificates.

Erie, Feb. 3, 1850. LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER,

Erie, January 22, 1850.

Messrs. Lester, Sennett & Chester: Gent.—To your inquiry whether the "Bang Up" Cooking Stove purchased from you during the present month, has given satisfaction or not, I have the pleasure of answering that said stove has met our fullest expectation in every particular, and would not be exchanged for any other pattern now in use of which I have knowledge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant. A. SCOTT.

Messrs. Lester, Sennett & Chester; Gent.—We are using your improved modern Cooking Stove, called the "Bang Up," and after a fair trial I can recommend it as superior to any stove in use in this section of the country. Among the most prominent advantages of this stove, is the commodiousness of the Oven, it being, *sufficiently capacious for* the largest family, and also in a saving of fuel. I am satisfied that one half the fuel necessary for any stove we have ever used will amply supply this. Take it all in all I think it difficult to improve.

Truly yours, MILES W. CAUGHEY.

January 23, 1850.

Messrs. Lester, Sennett & Chester; Gent.—Having used your improved "Bang Up" Cooking Stove, I wish to express my entire satisfaction of its value, as combining all the good qualities I desired, and shall take great pleasure in testifying to its merits, and in scowing it to any who may wish to see it in operation, at my Grocery store, corner of 7th and State streets.

HORACE BALDWIN.

W. H. KNOWLTON & SON,

KEYSTONE BUILDING, NO. 1, FOUR DOORS BELOW BROWN'S HOTEL, ERIE, PA.

SECTION 1st., NORTH LATITUDE.—Front Window, sticks out about a foot, containing hanging Lamps, Solar do., Castors, Candlesticks, Cake Baskets, and a variety of other articles, which the beholder may see without trouble or expence.

SECTION 2d, COUNTER CASE, may be found a variety of Card cases, silver combs, diamond, torquois, ruby, garnet and plain Gold Rings, Buckles and Slides, miniature lockets, &c

SECTION 3.—Gold and Silver, Patent Levers, Anchor and Lepien duplex and common escapement Watches, gold guard and fob chains steel do. Soup Ladles, (Bagley Gold pens.)

SECTION 4.—Silver, German silver, table and tea Spoons, butter knives, gold, silver, German silver and steel spectacles.

SECTION 5.—Pen and Jack Knives, Razors and Strops, Shears and Scissors, finger Rings steel Beads and Clasps and tassels, silk Purses, tooth Brushes, shaving do. fine Ivory Combs, shell, horn, Buffalo horn, back and side Combs; steel Pens, Needles, pocket Ink stands, snuff and tobacco Boxes, Envelopes, note Paper, visiting Cards, toasting forks, sheet Music and Prize pictures.

SECTION 6, SIDE CASE.—Filled with silver plated Fruit Baskets, Candle Sticks, Snuffers and Tray, Branch Candlesticks, plated and Brittania Castors, Flower vases, &c.

SECTION 7.—Gerondols, Brittania Tea Setts, extra Coffe and Tea Pots, hair Brushes, military Soap, Wallets and Pocket Books, spool Backs, Dolls, Ivory handle Knives and Forks, common do. gammon Boards, Dominos, money Belts, Port Folios, many and revenue Buttons, fancy Fans, &c.

SECTION 8—Contains Bass Viols, Violins; Guitars, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flagelets, Fifes, Accordions, Brass Horns, and right in the middle of the floor stands three of the best Piano Fortes in Erie.

SECTION 9, STORE ROOM.—Contents vary but little from the other, except a few Feather Dusters.

SECTION 10.—Solar Lamps, Extra glasses and shades, 230 hour and eight day O. G. and gothic Clocks, Tea Servers, Looking Glasses, and a great variety of Fancy Goods, all of which they offer for sale as low as can be purchased at any other store west of New York. And we wish it distinctly understood that we do not *advertise* to work very low in order to shave you on our goods, as another has declared was his object, but mean to be consistent and reasonable in all our prices.

November 24, 1849. y28

CLEAR THE TRACK

FOR THE

Great Western Locomotive!!

TAKE NOTICE, ALL THOSE WHO ARE INTERESTED! CALL at SIEGEL'S Corner and convince yourselves that he is Now receiving the largest, cheapest and best lot of GROCERIES ever brought to Erie. Among his assortment may be found the following:

SUGARS.—Six *tons of Port Rico Coffee Sugar, Crushed, Loaf and* Pulverized.

COFFEE.—Ten bags Old Government Java, ten bags of Laguera and ten bags of Rico.

MOLASSES.—Two thousand gallons New Orleans Porto Rico and Sugar House.

TEAS.—Fifteen chests Young Hyson, Imperial, Black and Gunpowder. *Imperial tea in six pound caddies for family use.*

FISH.—Five thousand pound Cod Fish, Mackerel, Shad, Holland Herring, Smoked Herring and Sardines.

Twenty barrels Turpentine, thirty do. of Linseed, Lamp and Tanners oil.

150 kegs Brooklyn, Buffalo and Pittsburgh White Lead.

The largest kind of an assortment of Paints and Dyestuffs.

100 kegs of Cancers and Pittsburgh Nails.

Liquors.—French Brandy, Holland Gin, Rum, Port Wine, Madera, Malcga, Claret and French West Wine.

TOBACCO.—100 dozen Scholt's fine New York Smoking, sixteen boxes Cavendish, 100 dozen fine cut Rappee and Maccaboy Snuff.

Ten kegs and 100 flasks Kentucky Rifle Powder, fifty bags of Shot, bar Lead and Percussion Caps.

Thirty boxes of Candy, 35 drums of Malaga Figs, 30 jars prunes and a great variety of articles in my line that would take more time than I have to enumerate them.

To my old customers and the public generally, I would say, call at SIEGEL'S Corner, directly opposite the Farmer's Hotel and see for yourselves, that I am bound to sell wholesale or retail, cheaper than any other establishment West of Buffalo. C. SIEGEL.

Erie July 7, 1849 n18

NO YANKEE HUMBUG!

Fairbanks' Genuine Scale Manufactory!!

The subscribers having purchased Fairbanks celebrated genuine scale patent, and employed workmen from Mr. Brooks, who has had a long experience in their manufacture, beg leave to inform the public that they are now prepared to furnish to order an article superior to any thing of the kind ever offered in this market.

The subscribers would also caution their friends against purchasing worthless articles purporting to be Fairbanks' scale from irresponsible itinerant yankee pedlers—*we manufacture the genuine article.* The following are our prices.

Hay Scales, of 4 Tons draft,	$80
Coal Scales, of 1 ton draft,	40
Platform Scales, 1500 lbs. draft.	35
Do. do. do. with hoisting lever and set on trucks,	40
Do. do 1200 lbs. draft,	30
Do. do. do. on trucks. with hoisting lever,	35
Fairbanks' *American* Scale. 1500 lbs.	32
Do. do. 1200 lbs.	28
Do. do. do. 1500, on trucks with hoisting lever,	37
Do. do. do. 500 lbs.	16
Flour Packing Scale, 500 lbs.	20
Counter Scales, ½ oz. to 200 lbs., platform,	8
½ oz. to 200 lbs. platform & Scoop,	10
Dale's Counter Scale, brass lever, ½ oz. to 30 lbs. draft,	6

All the above articles are *warranted*. Those wishing to obtain a good and *reliable* Scale are requested to give us a call at No 101 French street, nearly opposite the Farmers Hotel.

G. A. BENNET & CO.

Erie, May 20, 1849. 2

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

THE well-earned reputation of Fairbanks' Scales has induced the venders of imperfect and worthless balances to offer them as "Fairbanks' Scales" and purchasers have thereby, in many cases, been subjected to fraud and imposition. The subscribers have no controversy with honorable competitors who transact business in their own names, but regarding the perpetrators of the above fraud as pursuing a course alike unjust and dishonorable, they take this measure to caution the public of their impositions. The Patentees manufacture under their own inspection, and only at their factory in St. Johnsbury, Vt. for sale by

E. F. PRATT & CO. } Buffalo, N. Y.
H. O. COWING & CO. }
E. & T. FAIRBANKS & Co. St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Erie, March, 16, 1850 6m11*

DRIE DAGUERREAN GALLERY.

SHERMAN & LEWIS are happy to annound to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Erie, and the friends of science and art in the region round about, that they are prepared to take Likenesses of a superior quality at their rooms, over Middleton & Murphy's store three doors east of Brown's Hotel.

There are several reasons why persons can obtain better pictures at our rooms than at any other in this city, or in this part of the country. One is,

WE HAVE THE BEST LIGHT!

Sky light and side light COMBINED—each correcting the faults of the other, and producing a natural and most beautiful effect.—TRY IT, WHOEVER IS NOT SATISFIED WITH PICTURES TAKEN ELSEWHERE!!

Another reason is, we have the best apparatus. The importance *of this will be obvious to any one.*

We shall not offer there who favor us with their patronage, the flat, insipid, corpse-like things which many who call themselves artists present to the public. Neither shall we offer those dark, gloomy images which human beings are sometimes told resemble themselves; but clear and accurate Likenesses, possessing the most beautiful blending of light and shade, richness and depth of tone, remarkable distinctness of features, true expression of the eye, boldness of relief, distance and invisibility of back ground, delicacy of finish, softness, trans-parent and artistic effect.

Remember there is no room of the kind near here which has the facilities of this. It is designed to be a permanent establishment, NOT TO BE EQUALED is our motto. W. H. SHERMAN,

Erie, Feb, 2, 1850. W. N. LEWIS.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER Dry Goods,

Groceries,

and Clothing,

No. 1, Fleming Block.

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co have already in store, and are prepared to serve their customers with

New and Beautiful Spring Goods,

of most elegant patterns and styles, including Grenadines, Organdies, Silk Tissues, Printed Jackonets and Cambrics, beautiful Calicoes, Barages, Silks, and indeed every thing adapted to the season, which, added to their previous immense stock of every kind of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, makes one of the largest, most varied and general assortments in Erie.

THEIR STOCK EMBRACES EVERYTHING USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL

for either Ladies' or Gentlemen's wear, or family use, and are determined to be able at all times to so far supply every want that a Lady shall be able to sit down and select every article she desires without the fatigue and perplexity of running about town to make up her assortment; as in every department of their stock they keep *Plain and Low Priced Goods*, which will be sold as cheap as by any other establishment, as well as the

Richer and Finer Qualities

which will include, among other articles, Canton Crape Shawls, Cashmere, Silk, Long and Square Shawls, Lace and Muslin Window Draperies, Linen and Muslin sheetings and shirtings, Table Cloths, Napkins and Diapers, Table, Piano and toilet covers; and indeed a full and complete assortment of Foreign and Domestic house-wife articles, of every variety and kind. Also a full assortment of Mourning Goods, together with a full and perfect assortment of Gentlemen's

READY MADE CLOTHING!

as cheap as the cheapest, and of as good quality as any either brought to or made in Erie; also under Shirts, Drawers, Scarfs and Cravats, Silk and Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Suspenders, Hosiery, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., &c.

Their stock also embraces Boots and Shoes, Groceries of all kinds; in short every thing called for in the country or city trade, of which the public can be accommodated by calling and examining quality and prices.

Erie, April 20, 1850. n20

Doctor Mathew J. Johnson.

GRADUATE of the Philadelphia College of Medicine, having located permanently in Erie, will give prompt attention to professional calls in town and country.

OFFICE.—Southwest corner of the Diamond, the brick building, formerly occupied by Dr. Foulkner.

RESIDENCE.—On the Diamond, first building east of office. Erie March 20. 40tf

Great Bargains in Dress Goods.

DRESS Goods at less than the cost to import them, just opened. Good quantities, handsome styles of Printed Muslins, colors warranted fast as a rock, full yard wide, a shilling a yard.—Handsome style of Linen Ginghams, Plain, figured, and plaided. A large stock of Muslin De Lain, good qualities, new designs, light and dark colors, for one shilling per yard.

Erie, May 4, 1850. C. M. TIBBALS.

DETERGENT AND DIURETIC. DR. MYER'S

Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry and Dandelion Compound.

This valuable Medicinal preparation DIFFERS ENTIRELY from any simple "Extract of Sarsaparilla," or common purifying Medicine, It *is a* compound of many of the

MOST CLEANSING MEDICINES,

With others acting *directly on the Kidneys* or having immediate reference to the relief and continued healthy operation of some internal organs. It contains articles which enter into no other preparation in existence, and

IT IS UNRIVALD

In purifying and refreshing effects, by any Medicine in the world. It is put up

IN LARGE BOTTLES,

Is *very pleasant* to the taste, and is more concentrated,

STRONGER, BETTER AND CHEAPER

Than any other in Market. Persons who have taken "Sarsaparilla" *by the gallon*, without relief, have been *radically cured*, by using two or three bottles.

This is the only Compound in which Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry and Dandelion are so prepared, to offer the peculiar virtues of each, in combination with pure Extracts of other healing articles in a highly concentrated *state. Its ingredients are*

PURELY VEGETABLE,

And are such roots and barks as are found—though chiefly affecting certain parts—in their general tendency to produce *the most cleansing and healing effects.*

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE

To cure many diseases, Dropsies, Kidney Complaints, &c., draw off Watery Humors from the Blood, or corrupt and irritating secretions of diseased organs from the body, without the thorough OPERATION ON THE KIDNEYS, as caused by this Medicine. NO OTHER extract even *pretends to this effect.* In fact this very operation for which it is *particularly compounded*, differs from all other preparations, and makes it *the best compound in existence.*

IN ALL CASES OF DROPSY.

Use this medicine. It *will relieve.* It *has cured when life itself was despaired of.* It contains articles that *will cure if anything can*, and takes the *only method* to make *permanent cures.* This Remedy

PURIFIES AND DRIVES OUT

All impure and gross humours, not only by working directly on the blood, but by restoring each organ to healthy vigor, and especially increasing the action of those which draw from the body, and instingly remove all

IMPURE OR DISEASED FLUIDS.

All diseases originating in a depraved state of the vital fluids, Eruptions, Ulcers, Sores, Collection of Watery Humors,

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD,

Will find this the *best* alterative, and most cleansing Medicine, *far before any other in invigorating effect.* It has worked some of the *greatest cures* of Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS,

Bladders, &c. *A splendid diuretic. No extract is so good* for Weakness of the Kidneys. Weak back, Retention of Involuntary flow of Urine, Burning or Scalding, *Involuntary Emissions*, or other irritability, REMEMBER, *the only Medicine that heals these parts.* In Scrofulous habits of the System, Lax and weakened states,

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS,

Wasting diseases of the Lungs, Pains in the Breast, &c., the soothing Pectorals and bracing Tonics, heal the Lungs most kindly, and strengthen the body, while the acrid humours that load the system are cleansed. *The relieving action of the Kidneys is marked in Lungs disease.* It is warranted *superior to any preparation* —Sudden attacks from *Exposure certainly cured.*

FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

For Irregular, Suppressed or painful Menstruation. Fluor Albus, Uterine Diseases, or any derangement of the Female Frame. It never disappoints expectation. *No common medicine will reach these derangements.* This compound contains certain Roots, *the best and only ones that should be used.* It cures the most aggravated forms.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND DECLINE,

It will refresh immediately. A few days' use will convince the incredulous. The appetite increased—the nerves so quiet—spirits raised and new, Pure and Rich Blood takes the place of vitiated and corrupt.

USE IT IN YOUR FAMILIES,

You will never be without it. It will do more good, and cure more speedily, the hundreds of petty diseases, Colds, Bowel Complaints, Impure Blood, &c., than anything you have ever tried.—*Look at Certificates.* The WEAKEST INFANT or most delicate Female *can take it with perfect safety.*

BEAR IT IN MIND.

That this is the *only medicine* that has ever cured the low, wearing SORE FEVER, as attested by *the oaths of some thirty* of the cured, and you will acknowledge

THERE IS SOMETHING IN IT.

Where obstructions of the organs have caused deposits,

GRAVEL,

Or *Stone in the Bladder, this medicine* has been used with astonishing success. *For Certificates of Cures of this or any disease, see Pamphlet of cures.*

THE WORST FORMS

Of DISEASES of the STOMACH and BOWELS, Costiveness, DYSPEPSIA, with Debility, &c. For Bowel Complaints, *it can be relied on as a certain remedy.* Also, when accumulation of bile has caused

BILIOUS DISEASES,

Jaundice, &c., or when they are coming on, *take this and you are safe.* It carries off the corrupt bile rapidly, by the natural channels, and *ceases immediately.* It has cured

LIVER COMPLAINTS

years standing, as certificates testify. *It always gives satisfaction.* Try it. Great Physicians prescribe *always* diuretics. This compound is excellent—Dandelion alone is almost specific.

LOOK FOR TESTIMONY

On the pages of our PAMPHLETS or columns of our papers. A list of as influential names has *never* been given in support of *any* Medicine. What more *indisputable* testimony of the *certain cure of every disease we mention. The most thorough investigation is requested.* GET A PAMPHLET. Call on the certifiers or ask their opinion, and you too will use it. It will affect you different from any other, and we think it will do you more good.

Prepared by Dr. H. B. MYERS, Buffalo. All orders addressed to E. Hollidge at his variety store, 228 Main st. Buffalo, N. Y., For sale by Carter & Brother, Erie, Pa. 1y12

Another Resurrection.

AFTER this I will return and will build that which is fallen down, and I will build again the ruins thereof, and I will set it up." An exile returned, may every wind waft some lost exile *home, and finally may the time hasten when the last returning* wanderer shall be reclaimed and gathered to the fold.

The subscriber, after coming up through much tribulation and having his works tried in by fire and suffered loss, has come to himself, and has received a small stock of *BOOKS* for sale, and expects more, which will be disposed of cheap for Cash. It is hoped that my friends will not be discouraged because the stock is small—remember he that is faithful over a few things shall be made ruler over many. The subscriber returns his thanks to his friends for past favors, and especially to those who have with warm hearts and open hands sympathized him in former years who, in prosperity, in adversity, in tribulation and oppression, showed by works of their father which is in heaven acted on the principle that it is no more blessed to give than to receive. He still wants the patronage of his friends, and will be thankful for the smallest favors in the time. He has nothing to offer them in return at present. He could pay them a fashionable compliment, but it would be like feeding them on husks. May they long live to gladden the hearts of the orphans, and wipe the tear of affliction and grief from the eye of the oppressed widow.

He believes that He that numbers the hairs of the head and does not allow a sparrow to fall without his notice, will enable the subscriber to show his gratitude by his works. Then he would almost be willing to say in the language of good old Simeon, let thou thy servant depart in peace. Some few persons in former days have complained of his style of expressing himself. He regrets exceedingly that he should be so unfortunate as to express himself so as to offend the most sensitive, delicate and chaste ear. He would not wish to be understood that he is complaining because others differ from him. They have as good a right to differ from him as he has to differ from them. Shortly expected providence permitting, an assortment of Christmas and New Year Books. Constantly kept on hand Quills Paper, Black Sand, Blue, Black and Red Inky, Blank Books ruled and bound to any pattern, old Bebound on short notice; good Vinegar in exchange for Rags.—Corner of French and Sixth streets. OLIVER SPAFFORD.

Erie, December 22, 1849.

A VARIETY of Solar Lamps, of the newest paterns and most approved styles; also, Camphone Lamps of different style, globes, chimneys, wicks &c., constantly on hand and will be sold cheap. W. N. LEWIS

BROWN and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings by the hole piece or yard, at the very lowest figures, at TIBBALS'

SUGAR CURED WHITE FISH, a delightful article, just received and for sale by R. O. HULBERT

Erie, No. 5, 1849. 2

NOTICE

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber, late Prothonotary of Erie county, for taxes and fees on Judicial proceedings, are hereby notified that their accounts are now made out and placed in the hands of Jonas Gunnison, Esq., for immediate collection and payment to him or to the subscriber, is the only way to save costs.

Erie, March 9, 1850.—6m13 WILSON KING.

THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,

(of Philadelphia,)

ARE now doing business on the Mutual plan, giving the insured a participation in the profits of the Company, without liability beyond the premium paid.

Risks upon the Lakes and Canal insured on the most favorable terms. Losses will be liberally and promptly adjusted.

Fire risks on merchandize, buildings and other property, in town or country, for a limited term permanently.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph H. Seal,	James C. Hand,	Edmond A. ouder,
Theophilus Paulding,	John C. Davis,	H. Jones Brooke,
Robert Burton,	John Garrett,	John B. Penrose,
Hugh Craig,	Samuel Edwards,	George Serrell,
Henry Lawrence	David B. Stacey	Edward Darlington
Charles Kelley,	Isaac R. Davis,	J. G. Johnson,
William Fotterall,	William Hay,	John S. Newlin,
Dr. S. Thomas,	Dr. R. M. Huston,	John Seller, Jr.
	Spencer McIlvaine,	

Richard S. Newbould, Sec., } Wm. Martin Pres't

☞ Application can be made to J. KELLOGG, Agent, Erie

Erie, Feb. 10, 1849.

A. SCOTT. 1850. M. W. CAUGHEY.

SCOTT & CAUGHEY,

STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Ware-House and Office, East end of Public dock, Erie.

Dealers in Coal, Salt, Fish, Flour, Plaster and Water-Lime; and General Agents for purchasing, receiving, docking and shipping Lumber and Staves. March 10, 1850.—tf11

FIRE AND WEATHER PROOF PAINTS.—An assortment of colors of this valuable yet cheap article on hand and for sale by CARTER & BROTHER.

POWERS' NEW YORK STORE.

On the cash system! Produce wanted in exchange for goods. Dry Goods! Large Stock! In endless variety. Great Bargains offered! More goods for less money than any other Store in Erie County. Also, large stock of Groceries, as usual cheap for the ready! Fresh Teas, excellent quality, for 31, 37, a 50cts., warranted to suit, or the money refunded. &c., &c., &c.

THE subscriber having leased for a term of years the Store, No. 6, Bonnell Block, known as the "New York Store," will continue the business of merchandizing in this city, where he will be happy to see and wait upon his customers and the public generally who wish to either buy or sell for cash. Having but little faith in the "friendship-in-trade" principle, I shall hold myself in readiness to *make it* the interest of my customers to buy of me. Among my goods I have some that I will sell at Cost! hence buyers will frequently suit themselves with goods which I am disposed to "run off." To one and all remember this truth. I am not to be undersold in Western Pennsylvania!

TO FARMERS.—I am in the market for Butter, and Cheese, in any quantity, and shall be in readiness at all times to pay cash during the ensuing season. Very respectfully,

Erie, March 9th, 1850. S. B. POWERS.

LADIES DRESS GOODS. The Ladies will find a good assortment, French Merinoer, Cashmeres, De Lains, Chamillon Lustre, Mohair Lustre, Alpachas of all colors, Ginghams, Calicos, &c. just opened at GEO. SELDON & SON.

To Carpenters and Joiners.

THE subscribers are now receiving a large and general assortment of Carpenters and Joiners Tools, consisting of Bench, Moold and Match Planes; Framing, Firmer and Buck Bill Chisels; Hand Pannel Compass and Tennant Saws; Bevels, Spirit Levels, Gouges, Hammers, Broad and Hand Axes, Auger and Auger Bitts, Braces, Bitts &c., all of which are to be sold cheap.

Erie, May 18, 1850. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

The Great Medicine of Nature! AMERICAN OIL!

THE wonderful Remedy of Nature, American Oil, is procured from a well in Burkesville, Kentucky, made by the Master Hand of Deity, in Nature's Laboratory, 183 *feet below the surface of the Earth.* Its amazing power as a curative is truly wonderful. It has effectually cured a great number of persons of the following complaints:

Inflamatory Rheumatism, Consumption, Cramp, Colic, Scrofula, or King's Evil; Inflamation of the Kidneys, Inflamed or Sore in, or King's Evil; Inflamation of the Kidneys, Inflamed or Sore Eyes, Erysipelies, Deep Seated Coughs, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Fever Sores and Fresh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Sprains and Strains, Paralyzed Limbs, Asthma or Phthisic, Piles, external, and internal; Diseased Spine, Deafness, Diseased Hip Joint, *Inflamation of Bowels, Croup, Dropsy*, Scald Head. &c.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by William Jackson, the Proprietor's *sole* and *only* Agent for Western Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, and Western Virginia, 69 Liberty street, and by sub-agents appointed by him in every county in the above districts.

OBSERVE.—Every Agent is supplied with Pamphlets containing reliable certificates of remarkable cures. Call and get one.

BEWARE OF NUMEROUS COUNTERFEITS.

The American Oil, having performed by the use of many remarkable cures, and being a powerful Remedial Agent for various diseases, has induced some persons to counterfeit this valuable medicine. The original and genuine American Oil is obtained from a well in Burkesville, Kentucky, from the sole and only proprietors, D. Hall, & Co., who appointed Mr. Wm. Jackson, 69 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, their SOLE and ONLY Agent for supplying Sub-Agents in Western Pennsylvania, Western Virginia and part of Ohio. The true and genuine American Oil is of a dark green color. There are various counterfeits abroad—some Seneca Oil, some a mixture closely resembling the genuine purporting to come from the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Dispensary